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THE ΘΑΝΑΤΟΣ INSCRIPTION FROM HEROD'S TEMPLE

Fragment of a second copy

DURING work on the construction of a new road outside St. Stephen's Gate (باب الاسباط), Jerusalem, by the Municipality of Jerusalem, during December 1935, the remains of a vaulted building of late Roman or Byzantine date were found. Beneath this building was an unpretentious tomb-chamber, cut in the rock, with the (shallow) graves excavated in the floor; it was approached by a stairway in the familiar manner and yielded a number of pottery lamps of a mid-fourth-century A.D. type.¹ An apparently rebuilt wall belonging to the vaulted building (itself evidently later than the fourth-century tomb below) yielded a fragment of a stone bearing a Greek inscription, which, on examination, proved to be a second copy of the Greek text of the stelae erected around the inner court of the Temple of Herod, forbidding foreigners, or Gentiles (ἄλλογενεῖς) to enter, on pain of death.²

The new fragment is of hard, crystalline *meliki* limestone, apparently from 'Solomon's Quarries'. Its height is 0.50 m., and the thickness of the block on which it is cut is 0.31 m. The letters average 0.035 m. in height; they still retain much of the red paint with which they were filled. A photograph is given of the fragment (Pl. I), together with a reconstruction drawing giving the probable form of the complete inscription (Fig. 1), and, for comparison, a photograph of the other copy in the Museum at Istanbul (Pl. II).

It is evident at a first glance that the principal interest of the new piece lies in its different style of lettering from that of Clermont-Ganneau's copy. The present inscription is clearly the work of an unskilful cutter, or else was done in haste; also, Clermont-Ganneau's inscription is in seven lines; ours is in six. The first two lines of our inscription are crowded together, both vertically and horizontally, in comparison with lines 3-6. It would seem as if the cutter started with the fear that his space was insufficient, and did not realize until he had completed line 2 that he had ample room; actually, he has been left with a wide margin at the bottom, which emphasizes the effect of the crowding in the upper part.

There is a lack of consistency in certain of the letters, especially in Α, which

¹ Cf. those illustrated in *QDAP*, III, pp. 85 sqq.; IV, Pl. LXXXVI, 2.

² The first copy of the inscription was discovered by Clermont-Ganneau: cf. his *Une Stèle du Temple de Jérusalem*, Paris, 1872; also R. P. Vincent, *RB.*, 1921, pp. 263 sqq. (who gives a transcription of the complete text). For the text, cf. Josephus, *Antiq.*, XV, xi, 5. So far, only the Greek text has been found. For a forgery of the inscription, cf. W. R. Taylor, *JPOS*, Vol. XIII, pp. 137 sqq. and Pl. VIII; for a second forgery, cf. W. R. Taylor, *ibid.*, XVI, pp. 37 sq. and Pl. II.

in line 1 has a horizontal bar, and throughout the remainder of the inscription a divided one; the examples of the Υ are also different. In line 1, $\Lambda\Lambda$ are even joined together, so great is the cutter's anxiety about his space. In line 4, the contracted form $\Lambda\Upsilon\tau\Omega\iota$ ($\alpha\upsilon\tau\omega$) for $\epsilon\alpha\Upsilon\tau\Omega\iota$ is employed (assuming the omission is not a mistake of the workman), in distinction to that on the Clermont-Ganneau stone. The τ also has an exceedingly long horizontal bar.

Regarded as a whole, the present inscription has a less majestic effect than the former copy. The style is in some ways reminiscent of that of the Theodotus

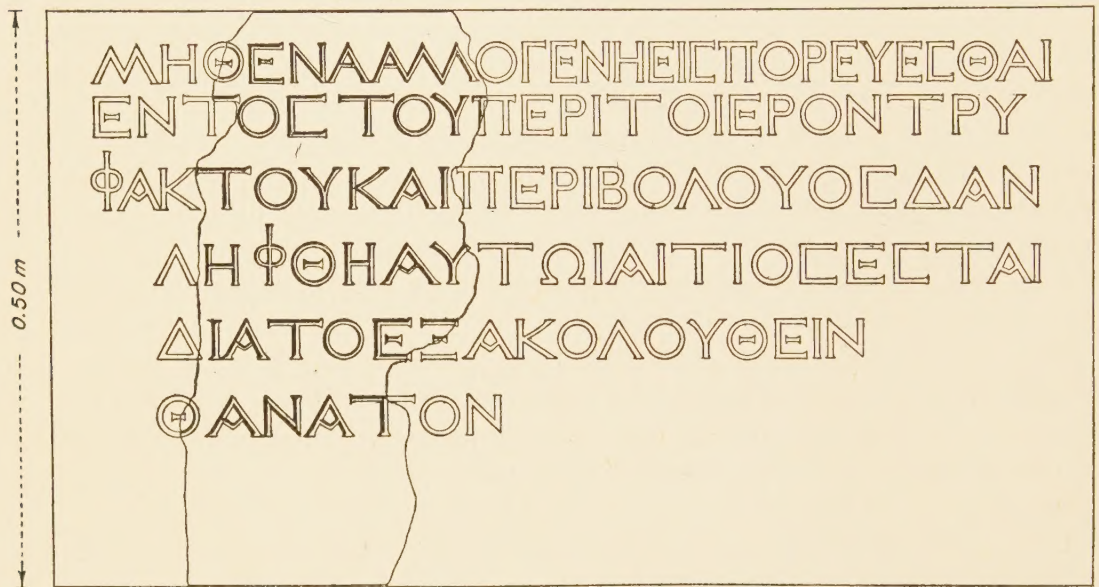


FIG. 1. Inscription from Herod's Temple (reconstruction).

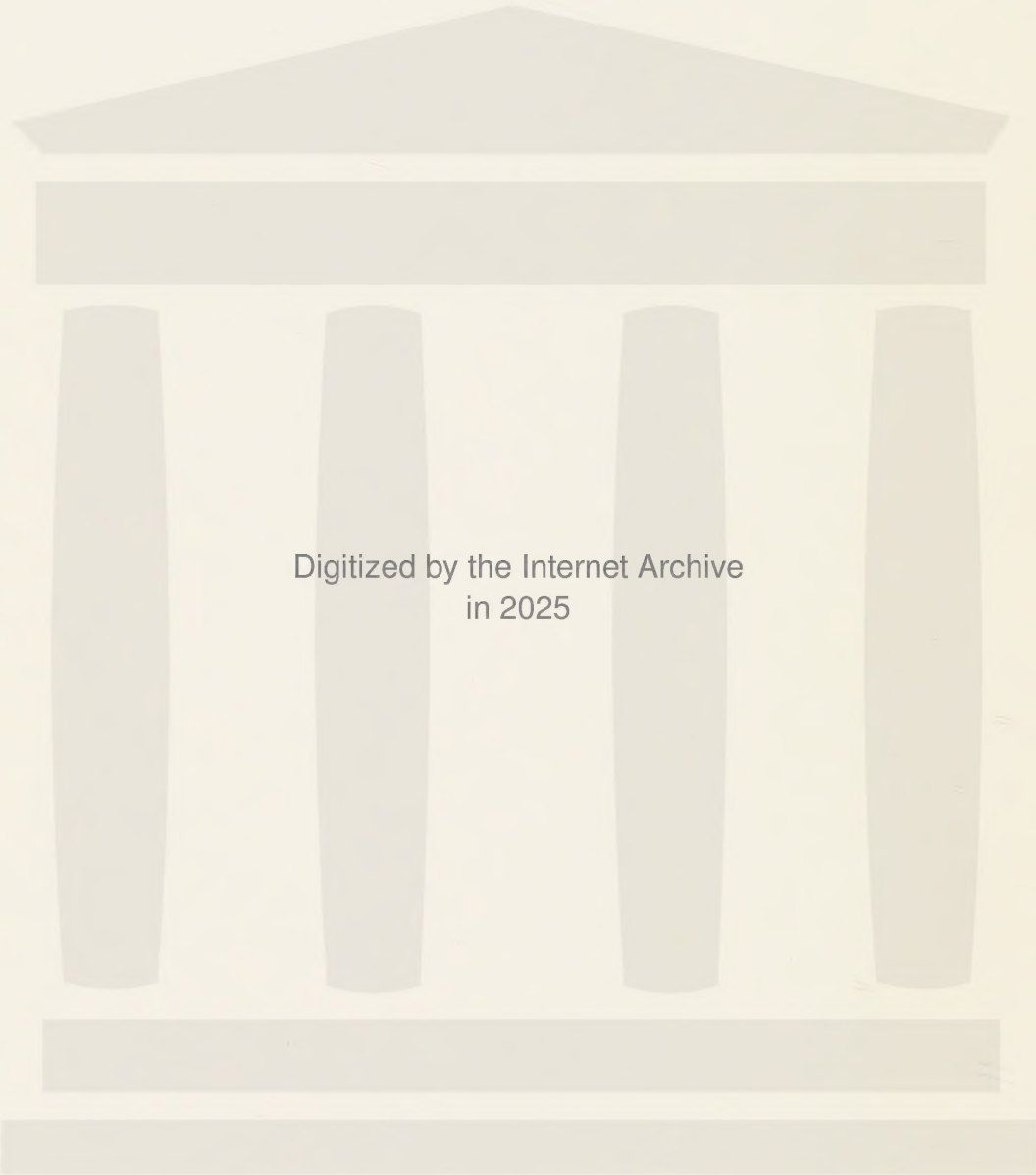
inscription;¹ further study in this direction may result in throwing light on the relative dates of the two.

With the two inscriptions from the Temple of Herod before us, one is tempted to speculate on the manner in which contracts for executing such things were allotted, and how far attention was paid to employing workmen who understood Greek, or Latin, as the case may be. It is possible that this second inscription may have been intended for a less conspicuous position than, say, the Clermont-Ganneau copy, and have been, accordingly, assigned to an inferior workman. Yet it might seem, curiously enough, that, at least during the Roman period in Palestine, little significance was attached to the careful cutting and spacing of public inscriptions, even important ones. There comes to the mind the somewhat parallel case of the large inscription, dedi-

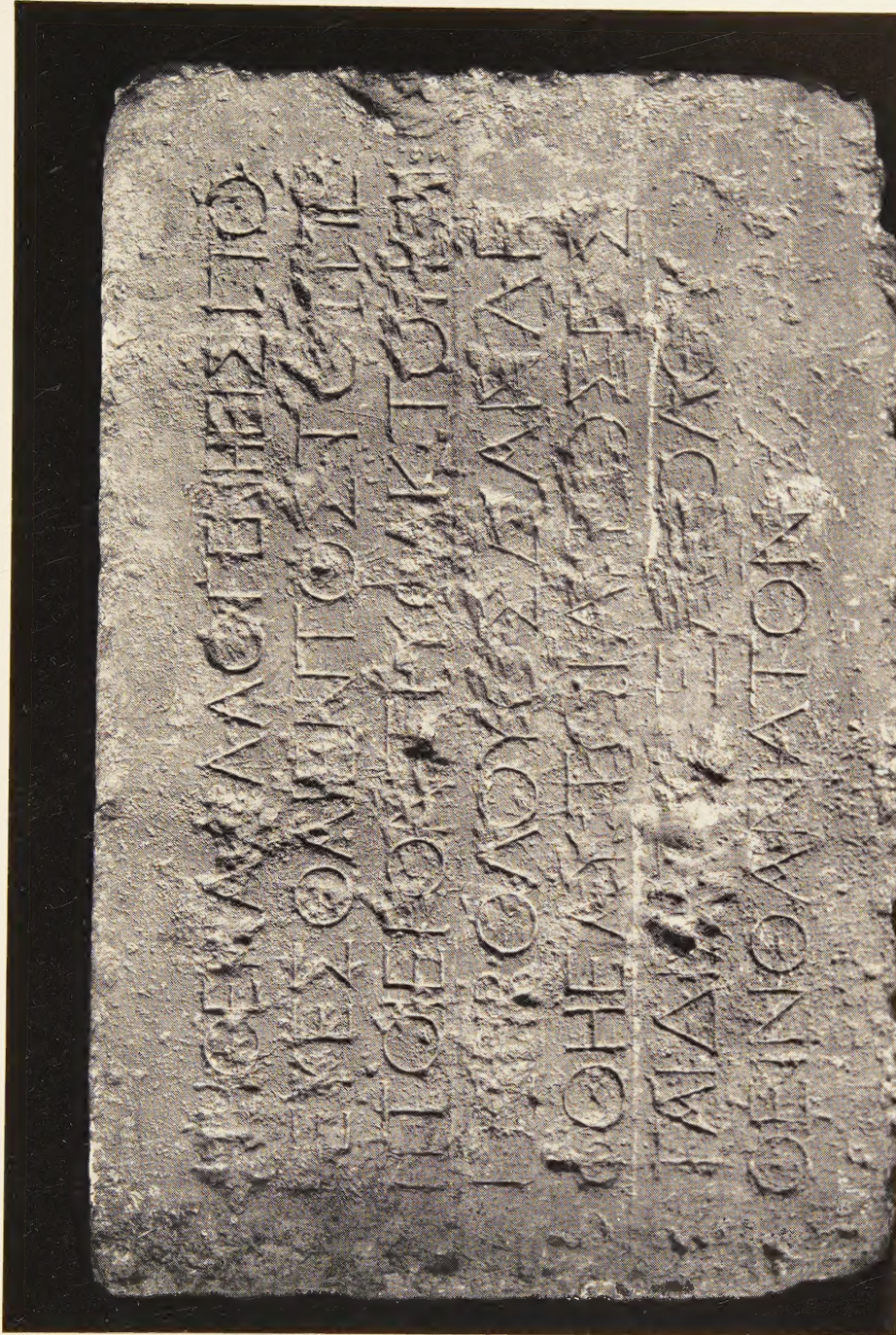
¹ Cf. Vincent, *RB.*, 1921, pp. 247 sqq.



FRAGMENT OF INSCRIPTION FROM HEROD'S TEMPLE BALUSTRADE
Palestine Archaeological Museum, Jerusalem



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INSCRIPTION FROM HEROD'S TEMPLE BALUSTRADE
(*Istanbul*)

THE ΘΑΝΑΤΟΣ INSCRIPTION FROM HEROD'S TEMPLE

cated to Hadrian, on the Triumphal Arch at Jerash, discovered in 1933-4 by the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem.¹ Here two cutters were employed, each using his own style of lettering, and the end of the first line of the inscription, including as the final word the name of the Emperor himself, is almost completely crowded out. The only plausible explanation would seem to be that suggested above for our Temple inscription, i.e. that it was placed inconspicuously, and therefore no one cared. On the Arch at Jerash, the inscription was some sixty feet above the ground. Like the present inscription, however, it was picked out in red paint, which would make it stand out boldly against its background of dazzling white limestone.

It only remains, in concluding this introductory notice of the new fragment, to remind ourselves of the mass of historical material that must lie hidden in those colossal mounds of debris which conceal the east side of the City Wall, of which the present fragment is a token. Some day, it may be, they will be fully and properly explored.

J. H. ILIFFE.

¹ Cf. *BASOR*, No. 56, 1934, pp. 15-16; Rostovtzeff, *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, 1934, pp. 264-72.

SIGILLATA WARES IN THE NEAR EAST

A List of Potters' Stamps

THE present essay has arisen out of the cataloguing of the terra sigillata and potters' stamps thereon in the Palestine Archaeological Museum, and the attempt to classify them in accordance with the best of our information up to date. It is suggestive, not exhaustive, being essentially an introduction to the List of Potters' Stamps which follows. This attempt has led me during the last three years to collect as many of the stamps derived from excavations or otherwise in the Eastern Mediterranean as I could come by; and to the kindness of the excavators and museum keepers in each case I am deeply indebted, for the facilities they have placed at my disposal for studying and copying the stamps, and for permission to publish them here: to Dr. T. Leslie Shear for those from the excavations of the American School at Athens in the Agora; to Professor W. A. Campbell for those from the Antioch excavations; to Signor Adriani for those in the Alexandria Museum; and to Miss Goldman for those from her excavations at Tarsus; while the work with the excavation staffs has been a pleasure. Section 1 is mainly a criticism of material already published, with some new observations; Sections 2 and 3 are for the most part new material, or here newly assembled.

In the face of the considerations advanced in Section 1 (below) it would seem rash to continue the use of terms which will almost certainly some day have to be abandoned, or at least differently applied, in the light of fuller knowledge. It is barely two years since the doctrinaire teaching, become after thirty years almost an axiom to the student of Roman Britain, that sigillata wares were never made in Britain but all imported from Gaul and Italy, was strikingly demolished by the find of kilns, moulds, and all the apparatus of manufacture at Colchester, revealing a large, native British group of sigillata potters.¹ So perilous is it to argue *ex absentia* even in a field very thoroughly worked over. To be dogmatic on such frail evidence as we have for Eastern sigillata, amounting usually to no more than possibilities, is to court error. I shall attempt, therefore, in the present essay to argue for no more than can be satisfactorily proved by the existence or associations of the actual pottery. When the local classifications hitherto imported into the study of Eastern sigillata are referred to, they will be mentioned in inverted commas,

¹ Cf., e.g. *Illus. London News*, Jan. 20, 1934, pp. 96-7; *JRS*, Vol. XXIV, 1934, pp. 210-11, and Pls. XIX-XXIII. Sigillata factories also existed in Spain: cf. Loeschcke, *Ath. Mitt.*, Vol. XXXVII, 1912, p. 358 and *reft.* [The above holds good, even if the Colchester kilns prove unique.]

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thus: 'Pergamene'.¹ By this the reader will be reminded that the name may hereafter have to be applied to an entirely different group of sigillata, or even abandoned altogether. It would have been desirable that the type of label which Mr. F. W. Waagé has applied² to certain classes of late Roman wares, of uncertain provenance ('Late A, B, and C wares') should have been applied to the groups which it does seem possible to distinguish amongst the mass of Eastern sigillata fabrics, without prejudice as to their place of manufacture, until proof of it were forthcoming.

There has been perhaps an inclination amongst students of Western sigillata, a study now some forty years old, to ignore its Eastern origins. Thus Mr. T. Davis Pryce says:³

Hitherto, it has been supposed that Westerndorf marked the *Eastern limit of any considerable activity on the part of the 'terra sigillata' potter*. It is now, however, evident that *his technique penetrated farther afield* and although, at present, Aquincum *appears to represent its extreme Eastern limit*, future research may yet disclose a larger expansion.⁴ (*Italics mine.*)

What does this mean? Clearly he is thinking only of Western sigillata (Gaulish and Italian). But sigillata originally has its roots in the East: and Italian and Gaulish wares are only the latest phase of a continuous development from classical glazed pottery, through Hellenistic and the widespread Eastern sigillata industries.

It is possible, of course, that the transition to red glazed ware may have taken place, in a sense, independently in Italy. We have to recollect that south Italy also was the seat of manufacture of various Hellenistic fabrics, Campanian, Apulian, &c. Even some late Etruscan wares, too, were stamped with a (potter's?) name, perhaps influenced by Greek models.⁵ The Hellenistic centres of manufacture in Italy cannot have been out of touch with their counterparts in Asia Minor. They cannot have failed to know of the existence of red glazed wares from the beginning. The question, therefore, resolves itself into one of fashion: 'When did red glazed wares become popular?' rather than, 'When were they invented?'. It seems clear that red glazed wares were already being imported to Arezzo at least before Arretine potters commenced to manufacture the ware themselves.⁶ At least some of the sigillata from Olbia is earlier than Arretine.⁷ The earliest red glazed sigillata at

¹ Except Tschandarli ware, which has been with fair probability identified.

² *Hesperia*, Vol. II, 1933, pp. 293 seqq.; cf. Section 1e, below.

³ Review of Kuzsinszky Bálint, *A Gázgyári Római Fazekastelep Aquincumban (Das grosse römische Töpferviertel in Aquincum bei Budapest)*, *JRS*, Vol. XXIV, 1934, p. 95.

⁴ *Loc. cit.* (note 3).

⁵ Dragendorff, *Bj*, XCVI-XCVII, p. 40, no. 4.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 40.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 36.

Arezzo is probably to be dated sometime during the first century B.C. Some authorities do not admit its existence before the last quarter of that century, thus allowing it a very short *floruit*. In the Aegean region, however, sigillata was being made in the second century: it occurs, e.g. at Corinth before the sack of that city in 146 B.C., to go no farther.

Probably in the above quotation Mr. Pryce was mentally excluding the Eastern fabrics, but his words might be misleading to a student. The material published or referred to in the present paper should dispose at least of any idea that sigillata was native to the West. Its *fons et origo* is the Aegean. Even TIGRANVS and BARGATHES were Oriental potters who came to Italy and there set up factories, adopting also Roman names.¹

It is certain that our knowledge of Eastern sigillata has suffered greatly from the lack of interest in it shown by excavators. Four years ago it was with a shock of surprise that the writer, fresh from the Roman-British field, came across excavators on Eastern sites discarding important sigillata sherds (even those bearing potters' marks) as of no interest. The Palestine Museum has since adopted as one of its aims the encouragement of this hitherto neglected study, and has now, mostly from Palestine itself, a considerable and representative collection of sigillata and allied fabrics, Eastern and Western.

The discussion which follows may be briefly summarized:

1. The Products of Eastern Manufacture.
 - (a) Group i. (Knipowitsch's 'B ware').
 - (b) Group ii. (Knipowitsch's 'C ware').
 - (c) Group iii. Various local fabrics.
 - (d) Group iv. Nabatean.
 - (e) Group v. Several Late Fabrics (A, B, and C wares).
2. Imports from the West (Italy, Gaul, &c.).
 - (i) Italian.
 - (a) Sigillata.
 - (b) Non-Sigillata.
 - (ii) Gaulish.
 - (a) Sigillata.
 - (b) Non-Sigillata.
3. List of Potters' Stamps.

I. *The Products of Eastern Manufacture*

Two main fabrics of Eastern sigillata have so far been generally recognized; they are known as 'Samian' and 'Pergamene'. An adjunct to or subsidiary of

¹ *JRS*, Vol. XXIV, 1934, 93.

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the latter is known as Tschandarli ware, from the place (near Pergamon, on the coast) where potteries manufacturing it were found. For this reason it is of more than average importance, as a definitely identified fabric. The following is a list of the principal discussions and illustrations of these wares, a familiarity with which is assumed in the subsequent discussion.¹

‘Samian’

- Dragendorff, *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 101, pp. 141–2.
 Zahn, in Wiegand-Schrader, *Priene*, pp. 430–47.
 Knipowitsch, *Die Keramik römischer Zeit aus Olbia (Materialien zur römisch-germanischen Keramik, IV, 1)*, pp. 12 sqq.
 Waagé, in *Hesperia*, Vol. II, 1933, pp. 291 seqq.
 Technau, *Ath. Mitt.*, Vol. LIV, 1929, pp. 48 seqq. (but his Group II does not belong here. See discussion below).
 Eilmann, *Ath. Mitt.*, Vol. LVIII, 1933, pp. 47 seqq., p. 54.

‘Pergamene’

- Knipowitsch, *Die Keramik römischer Zeit aus Olbia*, pp. 21 seqq. (The best comprehensive attempt to describe and classify the wares.)
 Waagé, *Hesperia*, Vol. II, 1933, pp. 285 seqq.
 Oxé, *Ath. Mitt.*, Vol. LII, 1927, pp. 216 seqq.
 Zahn, in Wiegand-Schrader, *Priene*, pp. 437, 447 seqq.
 Conze, *Pergamon*, Vol. I, pp. 254–5.
 Conze, *Kleinfunde aus Pergamon*, Taf. 3 and p. 22.
 Technau, *Ath. Mitt.*, Vol. LIV, 1929, pp. 48, 49.
 Waagé, in *Antioch on-the-Orontes*, I. The Excavations of 1932, pp. 68 seqq. (The latest summary up to date.)
 Homer A. Thompson, *Hesperia*, Vol. III, 1934, pp. 422, 471.

To the student of Western sigillata the most obvious fact that emerges from the above is that the classification corresponds exactly with the information which the ancients themselves have handed on to us in the form of casual allusions in various works. This is a suspicious circumstance in itself, for it is rarely that the accounts given by the ancients themselves of a phenomenon satisfy a critical inquirer, or are comprehensive. It is, moreover, exactly the opposite of what obtains with regard to our knowledge of sigillata in Western

¹ Terra sigillata, both local and Italian, apparently occurred also at Alishar, but it is not possible to classify it from the description of the excavators (Von der Osten and Schmidt, *The Alishar Hüyük*, 1927, Part I, pp. 243, 248–51; Schmidt only, *ib.*, 1928/9, Part II, pp. 101–3). Sandal stamps occur; the bowls illustrated in I, Figs. 216 and 217, p. 250, are interesting; but what are we to make of ‘other “fine wares” resembling terra sigillata included Arezzo ware’? (*loc. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 243: italics mine).

Europe, i.e. Britain, Gaul, and Germany. In these regions an elaborate edifice of detailed knowledge of the various fabrics has been reared upon a close study of the ware and the discovery of many groups of kilns where it was made: and this in the absence of any contemporary literary evidence. Moreover, the principal allusions to the 'vasa arretina' themselves, by Pliny¹ and Martial,² date from a period some years after the decline of the sigillata factories at Arezzo had set in, and probably after these had actually ceased to produce their wares. Thus they really referred to Gaulish fabrics, the epithet 'arretina' being generically applied to the whole class, to the confusion of posterity.³ It seems evident that an equally lax use of the phrase 'samia vasa' would have been tolerated.

Moved, therefore, by this striking disparity, as revealed on first acquaintance, between the study of Eastern sigillata and that of the West, our student will next ask about the kilns where 'Samian' and 'Pergamene' have been found in course of manufacture. To his further surprise he will find that there are, practically speaking, none of them, and that the two identifications in question are based on the assumption that Eastern sigillata, unlike Western, issued mainly from two large centres, Samos and Pergamon, instead of from dozens of centres, large and small, scattered throughout the region. There is, he will find, only one considerable Eastern sigillata fabric which has been identified by orthodox, scientific methods, i.e. Tschandarli ware.⁴ Met by the universal habit of adopting these Procrustean tactics, even in the face of the numerous varieties of fabric, colour, glaze, and form which exist, he will conclude, and rightly, that the first necessity for the study of Eastern sigillata is the discovery of potteries where it was made. It will then be found, probably, that some of the most prolific centres of production have escaped altogether the doubtful benefits of a literary immortality.

In the absence of a knowledge of such potteries, however, Knipowitsch⁵ deserves great credit for being the first to attempt seriously to classify the different Eastern wares (as found on the Northern shores of the Black Sea) under the general name 'Kleinasiatische Gattung'. Her classes B and C ('Gattung B und C') correspond approximately with our Groups i and ii, and to some extent her class E ('Gattung E') is to be equated chronologically with our Group iii, though her class does not include all our types. It was unfor-

¹ Pliny, *H.N.*, XXXV, 160.

² Martial, I, 53, 6; XIII, 7, 1; XIV, 98.

³ Cf. Dragendorff, *Bonn. Jahrb.*, XCVI-VII, p. 39.

⁴ Loeschcke, 'Sigillata-Töpfereien in Tschandarli' in *Ath. Mitt.*, Vol. XXXVII, 1912, pp. 344 seqq. and Pl. XXVIII. Also Waagé, *Hesperia*, Vol. II, 1933, pp. 288 seqq.

⁵ Olbia (*supra*), pp. 12 seqq.

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fortunate that, having thus embarked on the only form of classification possible in the state of our knowledge, she should then proceed to attach to her classes B and C the labels 'Samian' and 'Pergamene' respectively; in reading her work these labels should be ignored, and the fact borne in mind that each of her (and our) classes is a (more or less homogeneous) group containing several or many different fabrics. At the same time it is worth while remarking that Knipowitsch herself was conscious of some differences in glaze and clay included under her 'Samian' ware,¹ but did not consider them to need further comment. Her principal criterion remains the 'micaceous clay' test, which we shall have occasion shortly to reject as a reliable indication of provenance, at least in the way in which it has been employed hitherto. The assumption that mica is distinctive of 'Samian' clay can no longer be maintained. It is strange that the belief in the non-micaceous character of 'Pergamene' clay could have remained current so long, in the face of Conze's explicit statement² that it is heavily micaceous. He is, in fact, puzzled by some wares (? including sigillata) at Pergamon with little or no mica in them, and can only suggest for their material a clay reported to him as found some five hours' journey north-west of the town, where no signs of ancient workings were observable.

To reinforce the argument for the multiple character of 'Samian', a list follows of the variant characteristics of, or fabrics included in, this class, (I) according to Knipowitsch; (II) according to the German excavators (Eilmann and Technau).³

'Samian' ware (= 'Kleinasiatische Gattung B' = Group i, below).

I. *According to Knipowitsch (= Zahn's 'Priene A').*

- (a) *Clay*: pale cinnamon red sometimes shading to pinkish yellow; not very finely worked; full of mica particles.
- (b) *Glaze*: bright, pinkish yellow, or orange red; not so brilliant or so durable as that of Italian ware.

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 13: 'Die Varianten in der Technik sind *hier* ganz gering: . . .' (italics mine). Of course it would be quite logical to give the name 'Samian' to all sigillata fabrics made on the island. They would then need to be distinguished as 'Samian 1', '2', '3', &c. This will be practicable when the full publication of the wares is available.

² *Altertümer von Pergamon*, Vol. I, p. 255.

³ Cf. Eilmann, *Ath. Mitt.*, Vol. LVIII, 1933, pp. 47 seqq., espec. pp. 50-1. Preliminary suggestions only on this question of the clays of Samos have been published up to date by the German excavators.

II. *According to Eilmann.*

(a) *Clay.* Two wares are found:

(1) 'Mountain Ware.' Red-brown, highly micaceous (= Technau, *loc. cit.*, Group 3 b).

(2) 'Coastal Ware.' Yellowish brown, less micaceous (= Technau, Group 1).

In customary English parlance we should call this ware 'pale buff'; it varies to a 'hard creamy white'. It has hitherto generally been thought 'Pergamene'.

This omits any description of the glaze, for which we may substitute that of Technau (for his Group 1):

According to Technau.

(b) *Glaze:* 'Dull red brown in various shades, readily breaking away in little chips, so that the light yellow clay shows through.' (This refers to his Group 1.)

From II (a) (2) it will be observed that, according to the most recent view, the hard, creamy-white or pale buff ware formerly regarded as distinctively 'Pergamene' and frequently found in large, somewhat thick, plates, is one of the fabrics manufactured on Samos. Hence the identification of 'Pergamene' ware must cease to be valid, at least until it is established on a basis less vulnerable to criticism. And similarly with 'Samian'. Tschandarli ware, identified by the finding of all the apparatus of manufacture, remains as a definite and known fabric, coming under our Group ii.

To recapitulate. Our review of the attempts to classify Eastern sigillata fabrics up to date has shown that none can be certainly identified except Tschandarli ware. In the short discussion which follows each class of ware is simply referred to by a number or letter, the latter according to Knipowitsch's scheme whenever this applies. The time may be near or distant when an attempt at a geographical distribution can be made; it has clearly not arrived while the possibility exists that 'Pergamene' ware was made on Samos—or at Antioch!

(a) *Group i* (= Knipowitsch's *B* ware and Zahn's 'Priene A')

One of the best known of these hitherto is the series of vessels comprising small cups and dishes or bowls with micaceous cinnamon-coloured clay and soft warm glaze, tending to peel off readily, known hitherto as 'Samian'. It is Knipowitsch's 'Gattung B'. It has been dated,¹ so far as I am aware, not

¹ Waagé, *Hesperia*, Vol. II, 1933, p. 292.

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earlier than the first half of the first century B.C.; but if the stamp ΔΩ on a black-glazed dish in Dresden¹ is the same ΔΩPON as the prolific manufacturer of this ware, we should, apparently, place him (and his production) in the second century B.C., to which the shape of the dish in question would seem to assign it, and before black glaze had completely given place to red. This would give us the earliest definite date for Group i ware. (The red ware at Arezzo, though possibly known, did not become popular until later.) There is no question of its individuality; it is one of the most easily recognized sigillata fabrics, although even so, incorrect identifications have been made and others disputed. Thus, Waagé suspects² that all Zahn's Class A are not Samian (they include e.g. a stamp of ΧΑΡΙC, now concurrently considered 'Pergamene'); but then proceeds to perpetuate the remarkable error of Technau, who cites as his Class II a ware which Waagé himself³ has elsewhere correctly classified as Late Roman A (*v. infra*, Group v). Waagé accepts Technau's Class II apparently without a qualm,⁴ agreeing that 'it was the early ones of II which first made the ware famous'.

Though the individuality of this ware is beyond serious question, and we may admit that it was most probably manufactured on Samos, yet the name 'Samian' is unsatisfactory in a scientific sense, as applied solely to this fabric, inasmuch as it appears likely that it was by no means the only important fabric originating on the island. There would seem to be at least two different wares manufactured at Samos, varying from brownish-buff or cinnamon to the hard creamy pale buff ware hitherto generally assigned to Pergamon. If these several wares originated on Samos, we should have at once a satisfactory explanation of the occurrence of the double stamp, $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{ΧΑΡΙC} \\ \text{ΕΡΜΗC} \end{smallmatrix}$ at Antioch (cf. List of Potters' Stamps, below, Section 3). Of these two potters ΕΡΜΗC has generally been considered 'Samian' and ΧΑΡΙC 'Pergamene', i.e. they occur respectively on those two classes of fabric as defined earlier in the present section. A solution which assigns them both to Samos has at least the merit of explaining away this dilemma. These two or more wares, then, were made from the two (at least) different types of clay to be found (and still in use) on the island, e.g. 'sea-clay'⁵ and 'mountain-clay'. At the

¹ *Exp. von Sieglin*, II, 3, p. 101, 5, and reff. *ad loc.* The suggestion is tentative. I have not seen the dish. For black and red sigillata even in the Augustan period, cf. List of Potters' Stamps, below, c. *SENTIVS*.

² *Hesperia*, Vol. II, 1933, p. 281, n. 1; *ibid.*, p. 285, n. 1.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 294 seqq., Nos. 115, 116 and 136-9 (Sections given on Pl. IX, *ad. loc.*).

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 292, note. Accordingly, Technau's mention of the occurrence of his Class II also at Rhodes, Gortyn, Ctesiphon, and Sparta, must be amended to read that Late Roman A occurs there (*not* 'Samian').

⁵ I am greatly indebted to Mrs. G. M. Crowfoot for an explanation of the various clays used

moment of writing we await the full publication of these findings by the excavators.

(b) *Group ii* (= *Knipowitsch's C ware and Zahn's 'Priene B'*)

This includes Knipowitsch's 'Gattung C'. The ambiguity in the title of the group is simply intended to convey our complete lack of proof (published up to date) as to its origin, except for the single fabric of Tschandarli. Apart from this one identified fabric the group has generally been known as 'Pergamene'. Here again, it must not be assumed that students are by any means agreed in identifying this fabric; a reference to Waagé's remarks in *Antioch I*, p. 69, note 15, will be sufficient to dispel any such illusions. His candidness in changing his opinion when convinced cannot be too highly praised, but we must confess that such gyrations leave us slightly dizzy! The same writer's account¹ of the history of 'Pergamene' ware so far as we know it is the best available up to date, though for a thorough analysis of the ware Knipowitsch should also be consulted.² A principal fact that emerges is that this fabric seems considerably to antedate our Group i, or 'Samian'. It can be dated on the evidence of excavations to somewhere in the second century B.C., providing a continuous link backwards with the black, brown and brownish-red 'Megarian bowls' and other Hellenistic forms. Waagé's third-century dating³ is not sufficiently well-grounded. It is based on some red-glazed vessels found at Beisān, on which FitzGerald⁴ remarks, 'in the absence of definite stratification below the Byzantine buildings it was not possible to identify any considerable quantity of plain pottery of the Greco-Roman period'. Further, on a dish with red centre he hazards the suggestion, 'the lower part of the interior is covered with a red slip or inferior glaze, *perhaps marking the transition to the general use of red-glazed ware*, which began about the middle of the third century B.C.' We all know these 'Fischteller' and brownish-black glazed dishes with red or reddish-brown centre: but they are not yet sigillata. Beisān provides no evidence for a third-century dating. There is, in fact, none yet to be had from stratification. In the Athenian Agora the earliest stratified 'Pergamene' is assigned to the second half of the second century B.C.⁵ From a typological point of view, one of the

to-day on Samos, and for specimens of each. These it is hoped shortly to analyse, and the results (mica, quartz, &c.) will be published. Cf. Eilmann, *Ath. Mitt.*, Vol. LVIII, 1933, pp. 47 seqq., for a preliminary statement of his views on this question; also pp. 9, 10 [6, 7] above.

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 68 seqq.

² *Olbia*, pp. 21, 26 seqq.

³ *Antioch I*, p. 69 and n. 12. On the chronology of Group i, cf. pp. 10, 11 [7, 8] above.

⁴ *Beth-Shan Excavations*, 1921-23, Vol. III (1931), p. 39.

⁵ Thompson, *Hesperia*, Vol. III, 1934, pp. 471-2.

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earliest quasi-sigillata vessels may be the two-handled beaker in Bonn, with a band of laurel leaves in white and gold paint, and a double line of incised decoration above;¹ it is not clear whether it is technically sigillata or not. As for the place—or places—of manufacture of the ware, Antioch also was producing 'Megarian bowls',² and might have continued its production into the new sigillata era. Moulds, of course, have been found at Pergamon, chiefly of relief wares;³ but it is in any case not unlikely that a city of the size and character of Pergamon had some pottery factories in its vicinity. This may readily be admitted without damaging our thesis that the origin of the ware under discussion may have been elsewhere.

The characteristics of this group, as set out, e.g. by Knipowitsch, enable it to be isolated very distinctly from Italian wares on the one hand, and from our Group i on the other. It is as individual a group as Group i. Both groups are, as a whole, less finely finished than Italian wares. The influence of Italian shapes is noticeable from the late first century B.C. on, but the precision and sharpness of the Italian wares is never attained in the East. Tschandarli ware, which has even been mistaken for Italian,⁴ may possibly have acted as an intermediary in disseminating the Italian influence through the hinterland, situated as it is on the coast, being, in fact, the port for Pergamon. It is linked with our present group by the frequency with which the marks of the discs, used as supports in the oven, are found on either. These disc impressions are no longer to be considered peculiar to the two wares, as was once held,⁵ although the vast majority of such impressions have so far occurred on one or the other of them. The recent collapse of this criterion for classifying 'Pergamene' ware is yet another warning that in this group we are again dealing with a number of fabrics.

(c) Group iii. *Various local fabrics*

With this group we enter a region where, although an equal ignorance prevails, less confusion has been created by *a priori* attempts at exact identification. Here, owing to the fortunate absence of irrelevant ancient gossip, the proper order can be followed: first, observation and recording; later, generalization. The group is by no means composed wholly of specimens inferior to those of Groups i and ii; in fact it includes pieces which bridge the whole range from the best Hellenistic glazed wares to the poor, unglazed, thinly

¹ *Arch. Anz.*, Vol. VI, p. 19, 7.

² Waagé, *Antioch I*, p. 68.

³ *Altertümer v. Pergamon*, Vol. I, p. 256, Abb. p. 257, and Beiblatt 33, No. 14.

⁴ Waagé, *Hesperia*, Vol. II, 1933, pp. 288-9.

⁵ Waagé, *Antioch I*, p. 70, n. 17.

red-washed wares of the latest Roman and Byzantine period; deriving from it also we have the Nabatean ware (Group iv, below).

Like the other contributions made by Greece to the Hellenistic East, the technique of applying a rich glaze to pottery underwent a process of dilution, greater or less according to circumstances. This explains why sigillata, which is the later phase of such glazed wares, has no very exact boundaries, and fades away imperceptibly into a mere red paint or wash. Where precisely to draw the boundary is not always easy to decide; but, recognizing the origin of the technique, it seems reasonable to admit as wide a range as possible. Accordingly, we shall feel no great surprise at finding a ware which the stickler for technique would describe as 'red ware wet-smoothed', or 'red slip ware', classified under sigillata. To make a sharp division between them would be misleading. Pagenstecher has already led the way in this. He includes under terra sigillata, (1) Arretine, (2) 'Kleinasiatisch', (3) Alexandrian sigillata and imitations, and (4) Red wares made under the influence of sigillata.¹ Knipowitsch has sufficiently indicated² that a deterioration set in about the end of the Augustan period, showing itself first in, e.g., the omission of glaze on the under side of the foot, and the incomplete coating of the parts adjoining, which were more or less invisible; then in an uneven application over the main surface of the vessel, degenerating later, with the help of careless firing, into a parti-coloured coat ranging from the proper red through various shades of smoky-browns to a dull brownish-black. One consequence of this deterioration is that the wares (e.g. 'Samian' and 'Pergamene') which it is possible to distinguish at an earlier period, gradually lose their individual characteristics and are soon scarcely, if at all, to be differentiated. The absence of glaze comes naturally enough on the interior of certain closed vessels, which were anyhow rare in the early sigillata; from there it seems to have spread to all the less visible parts of a vessel. A peculiarity of Eastern sigillata, in distinction from Italian, is that the coloured slip and the metal glaze are often separate; thus it is possible at times to detect a glaze on part of a vessel that has received no red slip, and, vice versa, the red slip has sometimes been applied without the glaze over it, and has consequently disappeared wholly or in part.³

That this is essentially a single class of ware throughout the whole gamut of the sigillata range may perhaps be most easily shown by reference to certain other features which distinguish it from non-sigillata wares. Thus, sigillata inherits from classical Greek pottery, via Hellenistic, the use of stamped

¹ *Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, p. 100.

² *Loc. cit.*, pp. 29, 34 seqq. Or even earlier: cf. the two plates of L. TITIVS and THYRSYS, *infra*, p. 48 [45].

³ Cf. Knipowitsch, *loc. cit.*, p. 26.



NABATEAN SHERD FROM TELL 'AJJŪL (P. A. M. No. 35.3771)

—
1 cm.

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decoration, chiefly palmettes and rosettes, and rouletting, or the imprints made by a toothed wheel on the surface of the vessel.¹ This decoration, especially the rouletting, is found freely on all varieties of the wares under discussion, however degenerate in glaze, colour, and the like. The method of its application is uniform over the whole series. It occurs plentifully in South Eastern Trans-Jordan, e.g. at Petra and 'Aqaba, where one can collect in a short time bags of sherds comprising all the types from the finest glazed sigillata downwards, a large proportion of them having rouletted decoration.² Insistence on this point is necessary in order to ensure that all types of sigillata are recognized and properly classified: for some of the indifferently fired ones in the lower range have a dark, slaty-blue core, between a red surface layer enclosing it on either side.

(d) *Group iv. Nabatean*

Very closely allied with these wares of Group iii is Nabatean. This important and in some ways peculiar ware is much more easily accounted for when it is seen here in its proper perspective, as one of many local wares branching off from the sigillata stem. It differs in two important characteristics from the average of its class, i.e. in the extreme egg-shell fineness of its most characteristic—and therefore first recognized—specimens, and in its painted decoration. We must now admit—as Glueck has shown³—coarser varieties of Nabatean, painted in much the same manner as the finer pieces.⁴ This fits well with our present classification of Nabatean as a branch of local sigillata. Perhaps its parentage might be more succinctly described as 'by Sigillata out of Hellenistic Painted Wares'. At all events, some of its peculiarities, especially in decoration, seem due to a direct link back to Hellenistic painted fabrics such as the Hadra vases of Alexandria, while its general form and such features as the rouletting are derived from the common sigillata tradition, with an as yet ill-defined, but evidently strong, Parthian influence, especially in the fabric. This last may be seen in certain vessels and sherds of 'egg-shell ware', as it was termed by the excavators at Seleucia on the Tigris.⁵ Sherds of this

¹ On rouletting, cf. Th. May, *The Roman Pottery in York Museum*, p. 29. A roulette-wheel was found at Hedderheim.

² For examples *v.* Glueck, *AASOR*, Vol. XIV, Pls. 26 (a), 27, 28; Vol. XV, Pl. 32 (a).

³ *AASOR*, Vol. XV, 14; and Pls. 31A, 13, 19-23.

⁴ One of the largest painted pieces yet known—from Tell 'Ajjūl, near Gaza, in Palestine—is shown in Pl. III. Formerly in the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, now in the Palestine Archaeological Museum, No. 35.3771.

⁵ Debevoise, *Parthian Pottery from Seleucia on the Tigris*, p. 17, Fig. 3, and Type No. 172, p. 76. I am indebted for these references to Mrs. Horsfield, who has given me, in more than one discussion, the benefit of her intimate knowledge of this field.

same ware were found at Nippur, and are now in the University Museum, Philadelphia (a few also in Cambridge, Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology). In particular, the extraordinary thinness and delicacy of Nabatean seems to owe most to this type of Parthian ware, though other similarities (e.g. the form and attachment of the handles) will strike the student on comparing the two. Woolley also found many sherds of this ware at Ur, unpublished as yet,¹ but shown at the Exhibition of Persian Art in London. The connexion can merely be indicated here. A fuller treatment will be given in a forthcoming series of articles on Petra (cf. n. 3 below) by Mr. and Mrs. Horsfield. Nabatean pottery is found widely over South Palestine and Trans-Jordan, from a date fairly early in the first century B.C. until well on in the second century A.D., probably as late as Hadrian.² It resembles the Hadra vases and their class by its painted decoration of net-pattern and dots, and of palm-leaves, vine-tendrils, grapes, vine-leaves, and the like, in every stage of stylization.³ It has been previously described and illustrated in this *Quarterly*.⁴ To what is there said it may be added that the derivation from Hellenistic, particularly Alexandrian, forms of decoration is becoming more and more clear. The palm- and vine-leaves and grapes are amongst the commonest Hellenistic motifs; and rouletting, as we have seen, links together Greek, Nabatean, and sigillata wares as a closely interconnected group.⁵ Mrs. Horsfield (*loc. cit.*) well points out that the only contemporary fabric which is at all similar is the Meroitic ware from Meroe and Napata in the Sudan. Both may owe something to Alexandria. Very recently, during excavations in the spring of 1935 by the Colt Archaeological Expedition at Isbeïta, a hitherto unique Nabatean sherd was found, bearing Greek letters, in exactly the same dark brown paint as that in which the decoration is usually executed.⁶

¹ Two specimens illustrated in *B.M. Quarterly*, V, 1930-31, Pl. XXXVI, 2, and p. 75.

² It is found, e.g., associated with a military tribunal-platform at el Meseitbeh in Trans-Jordan; on this cf. Glueck, *AASOR*, Vol. XIV, pp. 40-4; R. P. Savignac, *RB.*, 1936, pp. 246 seqq., 252 seqq.

³ The study of Nabatean pottery was initiated by Miss Agnes Conway, now Mrs. Horsfield, in the course of her work at Petra. Among the recent literature on the subject the following may be quoted: Horsfield, *Geographical Journal*, Nov. 1930, pp. 369 seqq.; Glueck, *AASOR*, Vol. XIV, pp. 74-6, Vol. XV, pp. 13-16 (the latest treatment up to date, especially Vol. XV); Albright in *BASOR*, No. 59, Sept. 1935, p. 12 (review of Frank and Alt, *Aus der Araba*) and reff.; *QDAP*, Vol. III, pp. 132 seqq. Mr. and Mrs. Horsfield's forthcoming work on Petra, to be published shortly in this *Quarterly*, will include a full treatment of Nabatean ware.

⁴ *v. reff. supra*, under n. 3.

⁵ Cf. Glueck, *loc. cit.* (XV), p. 15: 'The rouletting on the sigillata ware is exactly the same as the rouletting on the other types of Nabatean ware'.

⁶ Cf. Mrs. Crowfoot, 'The Nabatean Ware of Sbaita', *PEFQS.*, Jan. 1936, Pl. II, 2. The whole article is of interest here, especially for its confirmation of the view expressed above, that Nabatean pottery (and culture) continued well on into the second century A.D.

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Here, for the first time, we have some concrete indication that the actual potters and workmen who made and decorated Nabatean ware were Greek-speaking. Hereby the potters who produced Nabatean (in Petra?) join hands with their contemporaries, the manufacturers of 'Fabric B and C' ('Samian' and 'Pergamene') farther West in the Aegean area. This has always seemed probable; further evidence will in all likelihood not be long delayed.

Our search for Nabatean has yielded one fragment from Masada found by the writer just outside one of Silva's camps (Camp F 1).¹ From its position, it would seem to have been used in the camp by the soldiers; it would hardly have travelled so far from the fortress on the summit. Thus we have in all likelihood a useful date, *c.* A.D. 73, when Nabatean ware was being used by the Roman armies in Syria; in other words, the middle of the first century A.D. saw it at about the height of its popularity. Allowing a century, or somewhat more, for the rise of the ware, we should get a date in the early part of the first century B.C. for the first beginnings of Nabatean. The mid-first-century A.D. date would also agree with the majority of the Nabatean datable inscriptions from Medain Saleh.² Incidentally, the fragment from Silva's camp at Masada provides at least a partial answer to the justifiable query³ of Messrs. Hawkes and Richmond as to what kinds of pottery were used by the Roman army in Syria, a question hitherto almost entirely overlooked, not least by the Schulten Expedition.

(e) *Group v. Several Late Fabrics*

Three late Roman fabrics derived from true Sigillata have been identified and described by Waagé.⁴ They are known, after his classification, as Late Roman A, B, and C wares, and range from the third to the seventh centuries A.D. Their place of manufacture has not yet been identified, but has been thought with some probability to have been Egypt, where the fabrics are found in considerable quantities. In Palestine they occur freely; A ware at, e.g. Sabastya, Rafa (on the border between Palestine and Sinai), and Saffūriye, B ware at Saffūriye, C ware at Sabastya, to select at random a few examples in the Palestine Museum. The connexion of these wares with Sigillata may be exemplified by, e.g., the exaggerated rouletting on the exterior of some dishes

¹ Schulten, 'Masada, Die Burg des Herodes,' *ZDPV*, LVI, 1933, Plan I.

² Cf. Doughty, *Arabia Deserta*, Vol. I, pp. 180 seqq., and Pl. facing p. 176.

³ *JRS*, Vol. XXIV, 1934, p. 75 (review of Schulten, *Masada*).

⁴ *Hesperia*, Vol. II, 1933, pp. 293 seqq. Cf. also for these later stamped and appliqué wares, Kubler, *Ath. Mitt.*, Vol. LVI, 1931, pp. 75 seqq. (from the Kerameikos); *Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, pp. 112 seqq.

of A ware, which is a development of the rouletting on Groups i, ii, iii, and iv *supra*. They have their parallel in western Europe in the various late (third to fifth centuries A.D.) rouletted fabrics descended from sigillata.¹

A propos of A ware, there is on view in the National Museum, Athens, a complete red dish in the ware, reported to come from Rhodes.² It has been published by Technau, as above mentioned, who regards it as 'Samian', as the only intact specimen of the '*berühmten vasa Samia*' known! In this he is followed by Waagé³ who remarks, 'The shape is an old Samian one, and it is tempting to see in this ware a rebirth of the fine Samian pottery, but even though the difference in glaze might be spanned, the clay is quite different in colour and is entirely free of mica'. Recently I took the opportunity of a visit to Athens to examine the dish, which is certainly a piece of Late A ware, of c. fourth-century A.D. date, and not at all 'Samian'. Examined along with

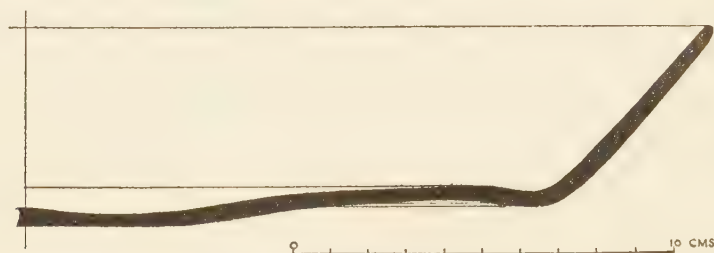


FIG. 1.

pieces of A ware, it leaves not the slightest room for doubt. Technau's sectional drawing (*loc. cit.*, Fig. 41) is incorrect in one important particular: it does not show the appreciable convexity on the under side of the base, of greater amount than the height of the tiny footring. The actual result of this bulge is that the dish does not rest on the footring as it should, but wobbles unsteadily on the bulge. A new sectional drawing of the dish is given in Fig. 1.⁴ It should be removed to its proper chronological position as soon as possible. The incident is chiefly of interest as affording additional proof of how little we really do know of 'Samian' ware.

¹ Cf. Oswald and Pryce, *Terra Sigillata*, Pl. LXXVI, 5, 6; Th. May, *Cat. of Roman Pottery in the Colchester and Essex Museum*, p. 98 and Pl. XXXIII, p. 114, and Pl. XLI; Heywood Sumner, *Ashley Rails, &c.*, *passim*; Unverzagt, *Terra sigillata mit Rädchenverzierung* (Materialien zur römisch-germanischen Keramik III), *passim*.

² No. 13021 in Case 52, Γ' Αἰθουσα Ἀγγέλων (Hellenistic!). Technau, *Ath. Mitt.*, Vol. LIV, 1929, p. 50 and Abb. 41, and Beilage XXVI, 2.

³ *v. supra*, p. 11 [8], and *Hesperia*, Vol. II, 1933, p. 294.

⁴ I owe this to the kindness of Mr. H. Megaw, of the British School at Athens.

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II. *Imports from the West* (Italy, Gaul, &c.)

Although it is recognized that the products of Italy and Gaul did reach Athens and the Aegean region, yet the extent of Italo-Gaulish imports even farther east, in Syria and the Levant, has not been fully appreciated, chiefly for lack of documentation. A collection of recorded occurrences of such Gaulish and Italian products, made in the first instance for the Palestine Museum, yields a surprisingly varied harvest. It is clear from this evidence that there was a regular demand in the East for certain Western articles, even though the requirements could have been supplied from nearer home. In all parts of Palestine, at Ascalon, Jerusalem, Samaria, and in Galilee, these Western articles are found, and their range extends in both directions, to Egypt and Anatolia. The following remarks refer briefly to some of the more notable objects.

(i) *Italian.*

(a) *Sigillata.* Both Arretine and South Italian potters' stamps are found, the former frequently. The List of Potters' Stamps in the present article (Section 3) will show exactly which Italian potters' names do occur. They include:

NAEVIVS (Puteoli)	ATEIVS
PRIMVS (Puteoli)	A. TITIVS
C. AMVRIVS	L. TITIVS
PILEMV	C. VIBIVS
	VOLVSENVS

Two stamps of PRIMVS are noteworthy. The first, in combination with NAEVIVS (on Loeschke Type 8Ab) is from his Puteoli period; the second, in combination with RVFVS (on Ritterling, Type 5, developed from Loeschke, Type 8Ab) is from the period when he had migrated to S. Gaul (Montans and La Graufesenque). The two stamped cups in question were purchased from a dealer in Jerusalem, who reported that they had been found in the region of Dūrā (SW. of Hebron). Though this alleged provenance cannot be relied upon, it is hardly open to doubt that the two cups were found in the Palestine-Syria region, or, less probably, in Egypt. In either event, their interest as Western imports remains undiminished.

Among the criteria of use for dating these stamps, the employment of the '*in planta pedis*' ('in the sole of a foot') stamp by Arretine potters appears to have come into favour between about A.D. 15 and 20. Thus, it is found only

once at Haltern,¹ a fort occupied between c. 11 B.C. and A.D. 16. In Germany as a whole it is rare: this is one of the signs that from c. A.D. 20 onwards, Arretine wares no longer commanded Northern (Germanic) markets, but were being rapidly supplanted by their new rivals in South Gaul. In the Eastern markets, on the other hand, we see, from the potters' stamps here collected, that Arretine wares held their own considerably longer, probably almost until the virtual extinction of the industry at Arretium, accompanied, however, by a considerable admixture of pieces from the new Gaulish factories. It may be of interest to recall that by A.D. 79 Pompeii itself was actively importing Gaulish sigillata, a large set of ninety bowls having been found in a house there, packed in a box, probably just received and intended for sale, immediately previous to the destruction of the city.² The filiation of the sigillata manufacture, from its beginnings, as a direct descendant of Greek painted wares, around the shores of the Aegean, first to south Italy, soon to north Italy, and later to south, central and north Gaul in turn, constitutes one of the most complete records we have of the development of an ancient industry.

(b) *Non-Sigillata*. It is well known that the sigillata fabrics of Italy and Gaul affected largely the local Celtic wares of those regions. The so-called Belgic and 'terra nigra' wares,³ with their forms imitating those of sigillata vessels, and their (sometimes uncomprehending) attempts to copy the practice of stamping the potter's name on the vessel, are instances of this tendency.

One of the best known factories of the kind is that of the potter ACO,⁴ who worked somewhere in the Po valley. His pots, of a yellowish-buff colour and fine texture, are strikingly individual; they have been found at Mont Beuvray (Bibracte, abandoned c. 5 B.C.), and at Ornavasso, Novara, north Italy. The museum at Klagenfurt also possesses several remarkable specimens. His products are much influenced by the neighbouring Arretium factories. Indeed, it was only until about the middle of the reign of Augustus—say, c. 10 B.C.—that he continued to make this native type of ware; after that date, carried away by the prevailing demand, he changed over to the manufacture of Sigillata ware.

¹ Loeschcke, *Keramische Funde in Haltern* (Mitt. d. Altertums-Kommission für Westfalen, V), p. 166. It seems, however, to have been known to early Augustan potters, e.g. L. TITIVS, *q.v.*

² D. Atkinson, *JRS*, Vol. IV (1914), pp. 27 seqq.

³ Found in plenty at almost any Romano-British or Romano-Gallic site. Cf., e.g. *Haltern*, pp. 258 seqq.

⁴ On ACO, *v. Déchelette: Les Vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule romaine*, Vol. I, pp. 31 seqq. and *reff.*; Oswald and Pryce, *Terra Sigillata*, Pl. XXIII, 11 and 13; Oswald, *Index*, *s.v.* ACO; *Haltern*, pp. 162–3; Knorr, *Die Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe von Aislingen*, pp. 67–8, Taf. XV, 1.

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One of Aco's products has been found in Palestine—a delicate beaker, stamped with his name (Fig. 2). It occurred in a Roman period tomb at Ni'ilya, in the sands south of Ascalon, in 1933. Although the cup was broken, and a fragment missing—including part of the stamp—fortunately the whole of the name ACO is preserved, which, together with the typical shape and decoration of the cup, leaves no room for doubt that this is a product of the well-known north Italian factory. The clay is brown, with buff slip. Except for a plain band above and below, most of the surface is covered with a close network of fine, wedge-shaped markings in relief. This is bounded, above, by a band of V-shaped ornaments with rosettes between, in relief, and below, by a band of rosettes.

That this occurrence of a cup by Aco in Palestine is not simply a fortuitous or isolated accident is evident from another find recently made—this time in Jerusalem. In 1934 a tomb discovered in the course of work on the site of the Palestine Archaeological Museum¹ yielded a bronze fibula, of a type familiar in western Europe ('the Aucissa type'), and incised with the name AVCISSA (Fig. 3). The writer has turned up an exactly similar fibula, also inscribed with the name AVCISSA, in excavating a Roman site in England.² Perhaps the burial on the Museum site was that of some Celtic soldier from northern Europe, who wore the fibula; for, as we know, Britons were employed in the Syrian armies. In the same tomb as the fibula there occurred a coin of the second year of the First Revolt, A.D. 67–8. This would suggest a mean date *c.* A.D. 60–70 for this fibula, somewhat later than the date usually assigned to the type (*c.* A.D. 10–50), except for a single occurrence of one dated to A.D. 80 at Wroxeter.

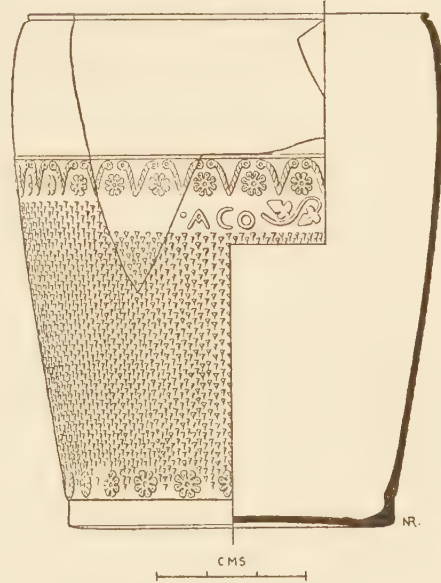


FIG. 2.

¹ Belonging to the same group as that previously discovered; cf. *QDAP*, Vol. I, pp. 3 seqq., Pls. II–XVIII. For the fibula *v.* Fig. 3. Mus. Cat. No. 35.3276.

² Alchester, Oxon., cf. *Antiquaries Journ.*, Vol. XII (1932), pp. 64–5, and Pl. XVII 8d. For the AVCISSA type fibulae, the name, its range and date, *v. reff. ad loc.*; also Ritterling, *Hofheim*, Text, p. 126, Va, Abb. 23 (p. 137), No. 28, and p. 140, 28; Tafeln, IX Nos. 191–202. It is one of many obviously Celtic names, of which others occur, e.g. amongst the potters' stamps found in the sigillata kilns at Colchester (cf. *supra*).

(ii) Gaulish.

(a) *Sigillata*. Decorated vessels of Western fabric so far seem to be scarce. There is a fragment of Form 29 in the Palestine Museum, lately acquired from Petra; a sherd from Samaria identified by Mr. T. Davies Pryce as late Banassac; and several vessels of form 37 noted by Mr. F. N. Pryce at Antioch. It is evident that the very great majority imported to the East were of plain ware. The principal shapes seem to be present; where some well-known ones are not yet forthcoming, this is probably due rather to a failure to note them than to their non-existence. Thus it was only in December 1934 that the first piece of Form 27 from Palestine was picked up by the writer at Rās el 'Ain (near Lydda); since when he has noted the shape at Tarsus.¹

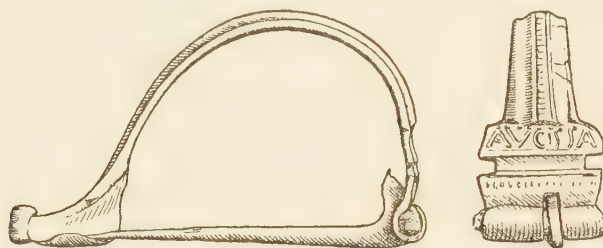


FIG. 3.

Among the stamps of Gaulish potters occurring in the East are:

CAPINVS	RVFVS
CARBO	PRISCVS
IVLIVS	L. TETIVS
PRIAMVS	SAMIA
A. SESTVS	COSIVS and VRAPPVS
PRIMVS	

The proportion of ware bearing a potter's stamp to the total found would appear to be about the same as in the West. Owing to lack of familiarity with Western sigillata fabrics most excavators in the East, even of those who distinguish 'Arretine' from Eastern ware, have not hitherto attempted to recognize Gaulish and Italian as separate wares, but have classified them both under the general formula 'Arretine'.²

¹ It occurs also at Samos, *Ath. Mitt.*, Vol. LIV, 1929, p. 50, Abb. 40.

² This holds good even at Antioch and the Agora Excavations, which have contributed so much to our knowledge of Eastern Sigillata recently. A further step would then be to distinguish between the various Gaulish wares.

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At the time of writing it is reported that Gaulish sigillata has been found not only at Antioch, but also at Apamea, the last-mentioned by the Mission Belgique.¹

(b) *Non-Sigillata*. Just as from Italy we find the product of the native Cisalpine potter ACO exported to the East, so from Gaul we are able to point to the occurrence of the 'rustic', sand-blown, or rough-cast ware so characteristic on Romano-Gallic and Romano-British sites.² Up to the present I am only able to indicate the occurrence of this latter type of ware at Tarsus, where I have myself noted it. The fabric, baking, and application of minute particles of sand, quartz, or limestone over the surface of the ware, after adding the slip, resemble in all respects those of the examples found in the West. In addition to this 'rustic' ware there are in the Museum at Alexandria specimens of barbotine ware, resembling the 'Castor' ware of Roman Britain.³ They include (Salle 18, Case G, No. 19234) a fragment with an appliqué spray of leaves in barbotine, and barbotine dots in white; also several urns with barbotine decoration (Salle 17, Central Rotunda, Case E). An examination of the first fragment showed a black slip, a hard, brittle, creamy clay, exactly as in Castor ware from England. Unfortunately, the provenance of these pieces is unknown; but it seems probable that they were found somewhere in Egypt.

To them we may add the fabric which those familiar with Roman wares in the West will at once recognize under the name 'pompeianisch-rote Ware'.⁴ This ware has hitherto taken the form almost wholly of very wide plates, from 0.35 m. to 0.45 m. in diameter, rough on the outside and often fire-blackened, but on the inside coated with a thick, very characteristic, bright red, glossy slip. This slip easily flakes off—in fact as regards texture, a somewhat soapy quality, and the tendency to peel, it is to me faintly reminiscent of Group (i) above. This impression is not necessarily significant, and, indeed, is not shared by such a connoisseur of wares and technique as Mrs. Crowfoot. The plates have flat bottoms, from which the wall rises more or less steeply,⁵

¹ Schaeffer, *Rev. Arch.*, 1935, pp. 269–70.

² Cf., e.g., Bushe-Fox, *Excavations at Wroxeter*, 1912 (Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, I), p. 75, No. 36, and reff., and Fig. 18, 36; Mortimer-Wheeler, *The Roman Fort near Brecon*, p. 223, C 51, and Fig. 99.

³ Cf. Th. May, *The Roman Pottery in York Museum* (Reports of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 1908–9, 10, and 11), Pl. X and p. 26. On these barbotine wares in general, cf. *ibid.*, Part I, B, p. 35.

⁴ Cf., e.g., Loeschke, *Haltern*, pp. 268 seqq., Types 75 A and B, Taf. XIV, 'zu 75', and Taf. XXIV, 11; Ritterling, *Hofheim* (Text), pp. 336–7.

⁵ Section drawings in *Haltern*, *loc. cit.*, Abb. 39.

to end in a rim which may or may not have a lip; sometimes a slight step or groove on the inside below the rim is all. It has been suggested that these plates were used for baking large cakes, owing to their consistent smoothness on the inside and their rough, often fire-blackened, appearance on the outside. Six or seven fragments of these 'pompeianisch-rote Platte' have been found at Sabastya by Mr. Crowfoot, and there are two in the Museum from Ṭanṭūra.¹ It occurs also at Tschandarli and Miletus.² The numerous shining grits like mica which have always been observed in the ware occur also in the pieces from Palestine, both in the ware and in the slip.³ At least two of them have the groups of concentric grooves on the base internally. The place of origin of the ware has not been satisfactorily ascertained. A former opinion regarded it as belonging to the class of Late La Tène 'Belgic' wares, perhaps manufactured in Western Germany, in the Rhine region. Subsequently, however, Ritterling has suggested an Italian origin for it.⁴ Chronologically it is assigned, on the evidence of excavations, to the Augusto-Claudian period, or the first half of the first century A.D. At Haltern it was some twenty or thirty years earlier than at Hofheim. The context of the Sabastya specimens would agree with such a dating.

The occurrence of these three distinct but unmistakably characteristic Gaulish fabrics at Tarsus, in Palestine and at Alexandria can hardly be a coincidence. Least of all when we recollect too the Gallo-Roman silver vessels and metal-work found in Egypt, now in Berlin (Altes Museum).⁵ The sum of all this evidence is overwhelming. If an historical explanation for the finding of these Gaulish exports in the East is sought, it is not necessary to go farther than the normal trading relations of the Augustan and early Imperial era. The eastward adventures of the Gallic hordes, who left their name in that of the province of Galatia, belong to an earlier period, the third and second centuries B.C., and can hardly be connected with the present subject. At the same time the fact is worth bearing in mind: we know how considerably they affected the Pergamene Kingdom, and influenced its artistic types.

¹ The following are the Catalogue numbers of the pieces in the Palestine Archaeological Museum: P. 2936, P. 2978 (Ṭanṭūra): 35.3713, 35.3715, 35.3476, 35.3614, 35.3470 (Sabastya), together with a fragment from Vetera Castra, 35.3714, kindly presented (through Mrs. Crowfoot) by Dr. Hagen from the Rheinisches Landes Museum, Bonn, in exchange for a specimen from Samaria.

² Loeschcke, *Ath. Mitt.*, Vol. XXXVII, 1912, p. 397. And now (May 1936) at Antioch.

³ It is hoped shortly to analyse several specimens from Sabastya and Germany for comparison.

⁴ *Hofheim*, p. 336, n. 378.

⁵ e.g. Misc.-Inv. 10175: a silver plate with central medallion (répoussé) of a horseman chased by a lion. From Karnak, second to third cent. A.D. At present in Case 7, Room IV, the Room of the Hildesheim Treasure.

III. *List of Potters' Stamps on Sigillata made or found in the East*

The following list is intended to give, as it were, a cross-section of those potters exporting to the East or producing there.¹ It should be regarded as a working basis, to be corrected and amplified as further evidence is forthcoming. Many of the suggested datings for potters are highly provisional, as the author himself is only too conscious. Nevertheless, it seemed desirable to make the attempt to assemble them. The list consists in part of stamps which I myself have collected, from excavations and museums. Therefore a considerable proportion are unpublished at the moment of writing. A number are drawn from publications, but little attention has so far been paid to the recording of these trifles in the Near East. Some of the names are given just as they occur, i.e. in the Genitive Case, or misspelt. They are listed in alphabetical order according to the form given; this applies particularly to incomplete or partly illegible names. Facsimiles of names are, in general, not given, since most of the variations of lettering are sufficiently familiar to students of sigillata, and doubtful letters can be easily indicated by dots.² A more complete Corpus of Stamps might well include several facsimiles of most names. *Sed haec hactenus*. Some of its shortcomings, e.g. the only partial recording of the forms of vessels, it is hoped to remedy in a fuller work later. A kindly interpretation will attribute their absence in part to the brief time available to me at various of the places where they were acquired; and, of course the Eastern shapes are yet far from being classified on any Déchelette-Drägerdorff principle. If the present contribution attracts a little interest to a neglected subject it will have served its turn.

The following are the principal abbreviations used and periodicals referred to, in addition to those mentioned on p. 7 [4] above and in footnotes *passim*:

Exp. v. Sieglin = *Expedition Ernst von Sieglin. Ausgrabungen in Alexandrien*, Leipzig, 1908-13.

Haltern, or Loeschcke Haltern = cf. p. 20 [17], n. 1.

Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, Samaria I = *The Harvard Excavations at Samaria*, 1908-1910.

by G. A. Reisner, C. S. Fisher, D. G. Lyon. Vol. I.

QDAP = *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine*.

P.A.M. = Palestine Archaeological Museum.

¹ It is perhaps worth noting that some Eastern potters may be known only from Western sites, since many of them exported to Italy. Cf. Zahn, *Priene*, p. 444, n. *, and reff. The present list includes a few such Eastern names found in Italy, e.g. ΠΟΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΣ, and one of ΜΑΡΚΟΣ from London.

² Those who desire to see facsimiles of stamps will find many to their hand in the following places: *Exp. v. Sieglin*, I (Text), Beiblatt VIII; II, 3, pp. 101 seqq.; Loeschcke, *Haltern* (1909), Taf. XXVI-XXX; Knorr, *Töpfer und Fabriken verzierter Terra-Sigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts* (Stuttgart, 1919), *passim*; Knorr, *Die Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe von Aislingen*, Taf. XIII and XIV.

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Oswald and Pryce = F. Oswald and T. Davies Pryce, *An Introduction to the Study of Terra Sigillata*, London, 1920.

Oswald, Index = F. Oswald, *Index of Potters' Stamps on Terra Sigillata "Samian Ware"*, E. Bridgford, 1931.

Ephem. Arch. = *Ephemeris Archaïologike*.

Dragendorff, Form 33, &c.
Form 24/25, &c.
Ritterling, Form 5, &c.
Loeschcke, Type 8 a b, &c. } — Refer to the shapes of Western Sigillata vessels. Cf. Oswald and Pryce, *Terra Sigillata*, for details.

Athens, Agora = Excavations of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens in the Athenian Agora, 1930 onwards (still in progress). Published in *Hesperia*.

Tarsus, 1935 = Expedition to Cilicia of Bryn Mawr College, the Archaeological Institute of America, and Harvard University. Excavations at Tarsus, under the direction of Miss Hetty Goldman (in progress).

Antioch = Excavations at Antioch and vicinity, by the Baltimore Museum of Art, the Musées Nationaux de France, Princeton University, and Worcester Art Museum (in progress).

Samaria = Excavations at Samaria in 1930 and subsequent years by the Palestine Exploration Fund, the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, the Hebrew University, and the British Academy, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Crowfoot.

'Kleinasiatish' is sometimes used, *faute de mieux*, when it is only possible to indicate a potter's Eastern origin.

Excavation numbers are given in many cases when the names were taken from excavation material (by the kindness of the excavators) and this was not yet published or available at the time of writing. They will provide a clue to the pieces themselves for any one sufficiently interested to track them down.

ACATVS prob. Arretine.

←←←←←

ACATF Plate. Alexandria (Mus. No. 19194).

→→→→→

AC·F!! Bowl, carinated. Athens, Agora (P. 3276 = OE 68). In planta pedis.

ACO N. Italian. Augustan. (Cf. pp. 20, 21 [17, 18] *supra*.)

...ACO Beaker, unglazed. Near Askalon.

ΑΓΑΘΟΠΟΥΣ Tschandarli.

ΑΓΑ

ΣΟΔΟΠΟΘ Tschandarli. (*Ath. Mitt.*, xxxvii, 374.)

ΑΘΗΝΕΟΣ (—ΑΙΟΣ ?) Group ii ('Gattung C').

ΑΘΗΝΕΟΥ Bowl. Pergamon.

ΑΜΑΙΗΣ ?

ΑΜΑΙ

HC

Alexandria (Mus. No. 9074).

SIGILLATA WARES IN THE NEAR EAST

- C.AMVRIVS Arretine.
- CAMVRI Alexandria (Mus. No. 9134). In pl. ped. (*Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, p. 103, 24).
- C.AMVRI Form 18. Alexandria (Mus. No. 21313). In pl. ped.
- .MVRI Alexandria (Mus. No. 9066). In pl. ped.
- CAMVRI Alexandria (Mus. No. 19172).
- MORI Alexandria (Mus. No. 9086).
- MVRRRI Alexandria (Mus. No. 19177).
- .MVRI Form 33. Alexandria (Mus. No. 9102). In pl. ped. (*Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, p. 103, 25).
- CAM... Form 18. Alexandria (Mus. No. 9055). In pl. ped.
- C.MVRRRI Plate. Alexandria.
- CAMVY... Dish. Athens, Agora (P. 5564 = K. 1119). In pl. ped.
- CAMVP Form 18? Athens, Agora (P. 3543 = K. 566). In pl. ped.
- CAMVRI Plate. Athens, Agora (4368 = P. 1459 = ΣT' 615).
- CAMYR Bowl. Athens, Kerameikos. In pl. ped.
- CMVRI Flanged bowl. Athens, Agora (P. 3277 = OE 69). In pl. ped.
- CAMVRI Ritt. 5, Athens, Agora (P. 3278 = OE 70). In pl. ped.
- CAMYRI Form 18. Beisān (Pal. Arch. Mus. I, 3857). In pl. ped. (*QDAP*, II, 126.)
- CAVR Olbia (Knip., *Olbia*, p. 10, 4; Abb. 2, 4).
- AMΦΙΩΝ Pre-Augustan.
- A M
ΦΙ Flanged dish. Tarsus (Excav. 1935, P. 17).
- Ω N
- A M
ΦΙ Plate. Tarsus (Excav. 1935).
- Ω N
- AMΩTIMOY Group ii ('Gattung C').
- AMΩTIMOY Bowl. Pergamon.
- ANΔPEOC (-AIOC?) Tschandarli.
- YΘEYΔNA Tschandarli. In pl. ped. (*Ath. Mitt.*, xxxvii, 375).
- ANΔI. ? Tiny cup. Antioch (4542 = P. 752).

ΑΝΔΡΟΜΑΧΟΣ

ΑΝΔΡΟ ΜΑΧΟΣ	S. Russia (Dragendorff, <i>BZ.</i> , xcvi/vii, 37).
<u>ANNIVS</u>	Arretine. Augustan. v. SEXTVS, CERDO (Loeschcke, <i>Haltern</i> , 168).
<u>ANTIOCHVS</u>	Arretine.
ΑΝΤΙΟ ΧΥΣ	Olbia (Knip., <i>Olbia</i> , 10, 6 ; Abb. 2, 6).
<u>ARRETINVS</u>	Arretine (also found at Puteoli).
ΑΡΡΕ ΤΙΝΥΜ	Alexandria (<i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 103, 26).
<u>ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ</u>	Group ii or iii.
ΑΡΤΕ	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19200).
ΑΡΤΕΜ ΩΝΟC	S. Russia (Dragendorff, <i>BZ.</i> , xcvi/vii, 37).
<u>CN. ΑΤΕΙVS</u>	Arretine and Gaulish. Augustan. Cf. <i>sub</i> ZOILVS
ΑΤΕ	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9123). In pl. pedis. (<i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 103, 29.)
ΑΕΙ	Alexandria.
ΑΤΕΙ <<<<	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9129). In pl. pedis. (<i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 103, 28.)
ΑΤΕΙ	Alexandria.
CNAT	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19182). In pl. pedis.
CNΑΕΙ	? Form 18. Alexandria (Mus. No. 9083).
ΑΤΙ \ \	? Form 18. Alexandria (Mus. No. 19197). In pl. pedis.
CNΑΕ	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9115).
CΥΙΑΕ	Alexandria (Mus. No. 7186).
CΑΕΙ	Form 18. Alexandria (Mus. No. 19195).
ΑΤΕΙ	Tiny cup. Athens, Agora (P. 3036 = B. 63). In pl. pedis.
>>>>	
ΑΤΕΙ	? Form 18. Athens, Agora (2353 = P. 567).
>>>>	
ΑΤΕΙ	Athens, Kerameikos. In pl. pedis.
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SIGILLATA WARES IN THE NEAR EAST

- C·N·A·M *v. sub* MAHETIS.
- Æ · RƆ Alexandria ; i.e. ATEIVS, RVFRENIVS. (*Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 105, 57 ; Dragendorff, *BZ.*, xcvi/vii, 51.)
- ATEI Tiny cup. Palestine. P. A. M. No. B. 547.
- CWÆI Alexandria (Mus. No. 9107).
- AVAT ? Alexandria (Mus. No. 19181). In pl. pedis.
- ATR Alexandria (Mus. No. 9068) ; i.e. ATEIVS, RVFRENIVS ?
- Æ·RƆ Alexandria (Mus. No. 9095) ; i.e. ATEIVS, RVFRENIVS.
- ATEI Small cup. Antioch (4577 = P. 776).
- ATICI (? APICI)
- ATICI Alexandria (Mus. No. 9125 ; *Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 104, 33).
- P. ATTIVS Puteoli or Arretine ? Augustan.
- P. ATTI ? Form 33. Athens, Agora (P. 3514 = Γ 571).
- AVCTVS Arretine. Augustan.
- .AVCTVS Wide plate. Memphis. (Alexandria Mus. No. 9137 ; *Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 106, 65). With C. VOLVSENVS.
- (·VOLVSENI
- AVILLIVS, A, L, and P Arretine. Augusto-Tiberian.
- AVI/IX Alexandria (Mus. No. 19188). In pl. pedis.
- AVILLI Alexandria (Mus. No. 19204). In pl. pedis.
- A·A/ILI Alexandria (Mus. No. 16591).
- AVILLI Loeschcke, type 8 Ab. Athens, Kerameikos. In pl. pedis.
- P·A/ILLI ? Form 33. Athens, Kerameikos.
- L·AVIL Form 17. Samaria (P. A. M. No. 32.2309). In pl. pedis.
- AVITVS Gaulish ? 1st cent. A.D.
- AVIT!! Conical cup. Athens, Kerameikos.
- A . . ΡΟΣ Group ii or iii.
- A . . .
ΑΟΥ Antioch.
- BLASTVS MVNATIVS Arretine, with branches in Asia Minor.
- ΒΛΑΚΤΙ
ΜΟΥΝ Puteoli (Zahn, *Priene*, 444-5).

- MV
NATI Bowl. Antioch (4630 = P. 803).
- CAPINVS
CAPWI ? Form 33 ? Samaria (P.A.M. No. 32.2342). In pl. pedis.
- CARBO Gaulish (Lezoux ?). Flavian. Earlier at Puteoli (Loeschcke, *Haltern*, 178, 165).
CARBON Form 18 ? Alexandria (Mus. No. 22947).
- CENNIVS, CENNVS, or CENNA ?
CENNI Alexandria (Mus. No. 9061 [1906 ?]).
- CERDO Arretine. Augustan.
CERDO
C·ANNI Corfu (Zahn, *Priene*, 441 ; Loeschcke, *Haltern*, 168).
- CESTVS ? Gaulish (Lezoux).
? CES Antioch.
- C·CISPIVS Arretine. Augustan.
COR.
CISP Alexandria (*Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 104, 34). With CORNELIVS, *q.v.*
- CIVVS ?
C·IVIO Alexandria (Mus. No. 7901).
- P. CLAVDIVS Arretine ? 1st cent. A.D.
P. CLAVD Tarsus (Excavator's No. P. 42,—1935). In pl. pedis.
? P. C! Form 33 ? Athens, Agora (P. 5567 = K. 1144).
- COERANVS (= KOIPANOS) *v.* KOIPANOS
- COLIVS ?
COL . . . ? Form 33. Athens, Agora (P. 4475 = B. 979).
- P. CORNELIVS Arretine. Augustan. (Loeschcke, *Haltern*, 174).
COR.
CISP Alexandria, cf. *sub* C·CISPIVS.
P·CORNE Olbia (Knipowitsch, *Olbia*, 9, 1 ; Abb. 2, 1).
- COSIVS Cf. VRAPPVS (p. 50 [47]).
30 [27]

SIGILLATA WARES IN THE NEAR EAST

C. CRESTVS (? CHRESTVS) Arretine and S. Gaulish. Claudius—Vespasian. Slave of ATEIVS (cf. Loeschcke, *Haltern*, 169 and reff.).

CRESTI Alexandria (Mus. No. 9077).

CRESTI Alexandria (Mus. No. 9103). In pl. pedis.

C·CRESTI Alexandria (Mus. No. 9067; *Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 104, 35).

CRESTI Pedestal bowl. Alexandria (Mus. No. 9096). In pl. pedis.

..HRESTI Alexandria (Mus. No. 19205).

CRES·I Form 18. Alexandria (Mus. No. 19207).

CREST Wide 18. Alexandria (Mus. No. 19206). In tabula ansata.

M·PERENCRES Pedestal bowl. Athens, Kerameikos. In pl. pedis. With M·PERENNIVS.

C·CHRES Alexandria (*Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 104, 38).

CROM..? Arretine? 1st cent. A.D.

CROMF Wide dish. Athens, Agora (P. 4651 = Ξ 68). In pl. ped.

ΓΛΥΠΟΣ ?

ΓΛΥΠΟ Tiny cup. Athens, Agora (P. 3498 = B. 518).

ΔΑΜΑ

ΔΑ
ΜΑ Alexandria.

ΔΑΜΙ Antioch. Rect. stamp with crescent ends.

ΔΟΑΜΑ Cup or dish. Antioch (5168 = P. 1012). Rectangular stamp with crescent ends.

ΔΑ
ΜΕΙ Plate. Antioch (5037 = P. 962).

..ΜΑ Cup or dish. Antioch (4643 = P. 810).

ΔΑΜΑ Tarsus. Rect. stamp with crescent ends.

ΔΑΜΙ?
ΔΗC Alexandria (*Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 101; I, 339).

DEMETRIVS ? 'Kleinasiatisch'. 1st cent. B.C. Cf. PLVSIVS.

DEMETRIVS Puteoli (Zahn, *Priene*, 444).

ΔΙΔΥΜΟΣ 'Kleinasiatisch.' 1st cent. B.C.

ΔΙΔΥ
ΜΩΝ Priene (Zahn, *Priene*, 436, 149, and reff.).

?	
. . . DILI	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9072).
<u>ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ</u>	Group ii. 1st cent. B.C.? (Zahn, <i>Priene</i> , 448).
ΔΙΟΓ ΝΟΥ	Pergamon (<i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , xxvii, 1902, 149).
<u>ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ</u>	'Kleinasiatisch.'
ΔΙΟΝ ΥΣΙΟΥ	Form 24/25. Alexandria (Mus. No. 22950).
?	? Arretine.
. . I'DINI	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9082).
<u>DOCIMVS</u>	
DOCI MVS	Wide 18. Alexandria (Mus. No. 7195).
<u>DOMESTICVS</u>	Arretine. 1st cent. B.C.
	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19185). With (L). TITIVS, <i>q.v.</i>
<u>ΔΩPON</u>	Group i. 2nd cent. B.C.? cf. <i>sub</i> Group i (p. 11 [8]).
ΔΩ PON	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9112; <i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 101, 4 and fig.).
ΔΩP ON	Alexandria, Kom-es-Shogafa (Mus. No. 9132; <i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 101, 3 and fig.).
ΔΩ . . .	Open dish with <i>black</i> slip (? = glaze). Alexandria (<i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 101, 5 and reff. <i>ad loc.</i>)
ΔΩPON	Alexandria (Mus. No. 22960).
ΔΩ PON	Olbia (Knipowitsch, <i>Olbia</i> , 15 f., Abb. 3, 1 and 2).
ΔΩP ON	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9104).
ΔΩ PON	Tiny cup. Athens, Agora (P. 3593 = K. 608).
ΔΩ PON	Flat plate. Athens, Agora (P. 3599 = K. 635). (and many other examples from the Agora)
ΔΩPON	Kertch (Oxford, Ashmolean Museum, Greco-Roman Room, Case A, top shelf).

SIGILLATA WARES IN THE NEAR EAST

ΔΩ PON	Conical cup. Bubastis (<i>Mitt. d. deutschen Instituts für ägyptische Altertums-kunde in Kairo</i> , II, 1932, 60, Abb. 6, 6).
ΔΩ . . .	Dish. Priene (<i>Zahn, Priene</i> , 436, 146).
ΔΩ PON	Deep plate. Samos (<i>Technau, loc. cit.</i> , 63, 2).
?	
. . ΔΩCA	Antioch (4258 = P. 692).
?	Arretine?
➤➤➤➤➤ Ε.Α/Ι	Wide 18. Alexandria (Mus. No. 7197).
? ΕΙΣΑΣ	1st cent. A.D.
ΕΙCAC	Plate or dish. Athens, Kerameikos. In pl. ped.
ΕΙC	Alexandria (<i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 101, 6).
ΕΙΣΙΔΩΡΟΣ	Tschandarli. 1st cent. A.D. A slave.
ΥΟΡΩΔΙCΙC	Tschandarli (<i>Loeschcke, Ath. Mitt.</i> , xxxvii, 1912, 375). In pl. pedis.
? EMM . .	
EMM	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19196).
ENNIVS	Arretine.
ENNI	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19190; <i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 104, 39, and fig. ; I, 340 and <i>Beiblatt</i> , VIII, 20).
EN[NI	Small cup. Bubastis. (<i>Mitt. d. deutschen Instituts für ägyptische Altertums-kunde in Kairo</i> , II, 1932, 62 and Abb. 6, 4).
EPACVS	Gaulish (<i>Oswald, Index</i> , 115).
. ΡACI	Bowl. Antioch (4281 = P. 700). In pl. pedis. High ring foot.
ΕΠΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΤΟΣ	Group 1?
ΕΠΑ ΦΡΟ	Bowl. Pergamon.
ΕΠΑΦΡΟ ΔΕΙΤ . .	Tarsus, 1935.
ΕΡΙΓΟΝVS (ΕΠΙΓΟΝΟΣ)	Puteoli. 1st cent. B.C. Earlier in Asia Minor? Group 1?
ΕΠΙΓΟ ΝΟΥ	Tiny cup. Athens, Agora (P. 3539 = K. 546).
ΕΡΙΓ ^C	Bowl. Athens, Agora (P. 3196 = K. 221).
ΕΡΙΓ ^{ON}	} Puteoli. (<i>Zahn, Priene</i> , 436, 147 and reff.)
ΕΡΙΓ ^O	
ΕΡΙΓ	
F	

ΕΡΑΚΤΟC (=ERASTVS C·ANNI) Arretine. Augustan. A Greek, working in Italy, using both Latin and Greek forms of his name, the latter for the Eastern market.

ΕΡΑΚΤ Alexandria (Mus. No. 19189). In pl. pedis.

ΕΡΜΗΣ Group i. Augustan.

ΕΡ
ΜΟΥ Alexandria (Mus. No. 9059).

ΕΡΜ
ΗC Alexandria (Mus. No. 7211).

ΧΑΡΙC
ΕΡΜ[ΗC] Antioch (3208 = P. 240).

ΕΡΜΗC Antioch. In pl. pedis.

ΩΗΛΛΕC Antioch.

ΕΡΜΗC Antioch. In pl. pedis.

ΕΡΜΗC Cup or bowl. Antioch (4044 = P. 570). In pl. pedis.

ΕΡΜΗC Tarsus, 1935. In pl. pedis.

ΕΡΜΑC Bowl. Athens, Kerameikos. In pl. pedis.

ΕΡΜΗC or -ΟΥ Bowl. Priene (Zahn, *Priene*, 435-6).

ΕΡΜΗC Bowl. S. Russia (Zahn, *Priene*, 436).

ΕΡΜΗC Plate. S. Russia (Zahn, *Priene*, 436).

ΕΡ
ΜΟΥ Puteoli (Zahn, *Priene*, 436, and 443-4).

ΕΡΜΗC Bowl. Jerash. Excavations of Yale University and the American Schools of Oriental Research, 1931, No. 1654.

ΕΥΗΟΔVS Arretine. Augustan. At first a slave of ΑΤΕΙVS. (Oxé, *Arretinische Reliefgef. vom Rhein*, 36; Loeschcke, *Haltorn*, 170 sq.) Obviously a Greek.

ΕΥΗΟΔ<<< Alexandria (Mus. No. 9111). In pl. pedis.

ΙΙΟΔΙ
ΝΥΜ Small dish. Athens, Agora (P. 3746 = K. 741). With ΝΥΜ . . . ?

ΕΥΗΟΔ Ritterling 5. Athens, Agora (P. 3287 = OE 73). In pl. pedis. Appliqué thunderbolts on opposite sides of rim.

ΕΥΗΟΔΙ Plate or dish. Tell el Mashuta, Egypt (Delta). (*Mitt. d. deutschen Instituts für ägyptische Altertumskunde in Kairo*, II 1932, 60-62, Abb. 6, 5).

Ε·ΕΥΗΟ Alexandria (*Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 104, 40).

ΕΝΥ. ? 'Kleinasiatisch'.

ΕΥΝ
Small dish. Athens, Agora (P. 3251 = B. 386).

SIGILLATA WARES IN THE NEAR EAST

<u>EYΩCI</u>	?
EYΩCI	Paros (Zahn, <i>Priene</i> , 444).
<u>ZAMBOΣ</u>	c. 50 A.D. ? Group ii or iii ?
ZAMBOY	Small cup. Antioch.
ZAMBOY	Tiny conical cup. Athens, Kerameikos (<i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , lii, 1927, 223, 2).
ZAMBOY	Tarsus, 1935.
ΣAMBOY	Tiny cup. Antioch (5033 = P. 961).
<u>L. FASTVS</u>	Arretine ? Augustan ?
L·FASTI	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19153). In pl. pedis.
?	
... FV	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19187).
<u>L. S. G.</u>	Arretine ? Early Augustan.
L·SC	Alexandria (<i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 106, 69 ; cf. Loeschcke, <i>Haltorn</i> , 180). Cf. L·SC, p. 46 [43].
<u>L. GELLIVS</u>	Arretine. Tiberio-Claudian (Knipowitsch, <i>Olbia</i> , 9, Abb. 2, 2 ; Oswald and Pryce, 188 ; Loeschcke, <i>Haltorn</i> , 181).
L·CELLI	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9127). In pl. pedis.
CELLI	Tarsus, 1935 (P. 20). In pl. pedis.
	i.e. L·CEL[L]I ? Form 33. Athens, Agora (6398 = P. 1927 = I 292).
QELLI	Dish. Athens, Kerameikos. In pl. pedis. (<i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , 52, 1927, 222, 11.)
CELI.	Alexandria (<i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 104, 42). In pl. pedis.
<u>HAI...</u>	Arretine ? Augustan ?
HAI ^H	Form 23/24. Alexandria (Mus. No. 19180).
? HEL...	v. sub P. MESSVS
PMESSI	
HELI	
P. MESSI	
HEI...	
<u>HERMISCIVS</u> (HERMEISCVS ?)	Puteoli. Augusto-Tiberian ; slave of N. N. HILARVS (Dragendorff, <i>BZ.</i> , xcvi/vii, 54).

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HRMEISCI	Alexandria (Mus. No. 7207). In pl. pedis. (Cf. Loeschcke, <i>Haltern</i> , 178, 165).
<u>HEROPHILVS</u>	Arretine? 1st cent. B.C.
HEROPH SESTI	Athens, Kerameikos. v. sub A. SESTIVS.
<u>P. HERTORIVS</u>	Arretine. 1st cent. B.C. (Loeschcke, <i>Haltern</i> , 176).
HERT	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9057; <i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 105, 43).
<u>HILARVS</u>	Puteoli or Arretine. 1st cent. B.C. (Loeschcke, <i>Haltern</i> , 172). v. sub ZOILVS.
HELARI A Æ ESTI	Alexandria (Mus. No. 22964). Not centrally placed. With A. SESTIVS.
HILA L·TITI	Small bowl. Athens, Agora (1123 = 55115). With L. TITIVS, q.v.
C·IV HILA	Pergamon (<i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , xxvii, 1902, 150, 262).
<u>ΘΗΔΑ</u>	? 'Kleinasiatisch'.
ΘΗΔΑ	Tarsus, 1935.
<u>? ΙΑΤΡΟΣ</u>	'Kleinasiatisch.' ? Group i.
ΙΑΤΚ ΟCII	Plate or dish. Athens, Agora.
?	Group i?
Ι·ΙΛΗ ΤΟΥ	Small cup. Athens, Agora (P. 3673 = K. 702).
<u>? ΙΚΡΑΧΙ</u>	
ΙΚΡΑΧΙ	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19239).
<u>ΙΣΙΣ</u>	
ΙCIC	Alexandria (Mus. No. 16592).
<u>? ΙVΔΙΙS</u>	Arretine. Early Augustan?
IVDIIS	Dish. Antioch (4820 = P. 870). With L. TITIVS, L·TΙ·TΙ·, q.v.
<u>IVLIVS</u>	S. Gaulish. Claudio-Flavian (Oswald, <i>Index</i> , 151). Earlier at Arezzo?
IVLI	Loeschcke, Type 8 Ab. Beisān (P. A. M. No. I. 3850). The shape suggests that IVLIVS worked at Arezzo first. (Cf. Oswald and Pryce, 169.)
? M·SER ΙΟΥΛΙ	Athens, Kerameikos. v. sub M·SER.
<u>IVRVS</u>	Gaulish. 1st cent. A.D. (Oswald, <i>Index</i> , 154).
IVRI	Alexandria. In pl. pedis.

SIGILLATA WARES IN THE NEAR EAST

<u>? IXTHYB</u>	Arretine ?
IXTHYB	Samaria. (Cf. Reisner, Fisher, and Lyon, <i>Samaria</i> , I, 304.)
<u>KAIΣY</u>	Group ii or iii ? Occurs also on a doorway in the Jebel Druze. Cf. Dunand, <i>Revue Biblique</i> , 1933, Pl. XVI, 16, and p. 237. In a tabula ansata. The formula is common on tombstones, etc. (= καὶ σὺ), but strange as a potter's stamp.
KAI CY	Tarsus, 1935.
KAI CY	Tarsus, 1935.
KAI CY	Samaria Excav. 1933. P. A. M. No. 33. 3277.
<u>KAAA</u>	Group i. 1st cent. B.C. ? (Waagé, <i>Hesperia</i> , II, 1933, 292).
KA AA	Antioch. Stamp in Greek cross.
KAMA	Pedestal bowl. Athens, Agora (992 = 55111). Rectangular stamp. (Or ? KAMA—a different potter.)
»»— AAΛ	Tiny cup. Antioch (5313 = P. 1052). Rectangular stamp with crescent ends.
<u>KEPΔOC</u>	Group i.
KEP ΔOC	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9087).
KEPΔOC	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19237).
KEP ΔOC	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9287).
KEP ΔOC	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19244).
KEPΔOC	Antioch.
KEP ΔOC	Antioch.
KEPΔOC	Cup. Antioch (4565 = P. 769).
KEPΔOC	Cup. Antioch (4899 = P. 900).
KEPΔOC	Tiny cup. Antioch (5142 = P. 1000).
ΞΕΛ ΠΟΔ	Antioch.
KEPΔOC	Antioch. Rectangular stamp with crescent ends.
? Δ Ξ Ε Λ —	Plate. Samaria (P. A. M. 33.3307).
KEP ΔOC	Olbia (Knipowitsch, <i>Olbia</i> , 13-14, a ; Abb. 3, 4).

ΚΕΡΔΟC	Ephesus (<i>Forschungen in Ephesos</i> , 65).
<u>ΚΟΙΝΤΟC</u>	Group iii? Augustan?
ΚΟΙΝΤΟΥ	Tiny cup. Antioch (4215 = P. 669).
<u>ΚΟΙΠΑΝΟC</u>	Group i. 1st cent. A.D.? Also signs COERANVS, q.v.
ΚΟΙΡ	Dish or plate. Alexandria (Mus. No. 9070; <i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3,
Α]ΝΟΥ	102, 14).
ΚΟΙΠΑΝΟΥ	Conical dish. Athens, Kerameikos. In pl. pedis.
ΚΟΙΡ	Cup or dish. Priene (<i>Zahn, Priene</i> , 431, 120).
ΑΝΟΥ	
ΚΟΙΡ	Bowl. Priene (<i>Zahn, Priene</i> , 435, 140).
ΑΝΟΥ	
ΚΟΙΡ	Ephesus (<i>Forschungen in Ephesos</i> , 32).
ΑΝΟΥ	
ΚΟΙΡ	Dragendorff, <i>BJ.</i> , ci, 142, 1.
ΑΝΟΥ	
ΚΟΙΡ	Olbia (Knipowitsch, <i>Olbia</i> , 14; Abb. 3, 5).
ΑΝΟΥ	
COEρ	(Cf. <i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , lii, 1927, 220.)
ΑΝΥ	
<u>ΚΡΗΝΕ</u>	1st cent. A.D.?
ΚΡΗΝΕ	Tarsus, 1935. In pl. pedis.
<u>? LIVIVC</u>	
LIV	Alexandria (Mus. No. 22963). With QVARTIO, q.v.
QARTIO	
<u>? . . . LI . .</u>	
. . . LI . .	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9063). In pl. pedis.
<u>? LONEI</u>	
LONEI	Olbia (Knipowitsch, <i>Olbia</i> , 14, Abb. 3, Nos. 7, 8, 10; 17, a; 19, c; 21, &c.).
<u>? ΛΥ ΛΥ</u>	
ΛΥ ΛΥ	(or ? ΔΟΙΛΥ). Black glaze. Pergamon. (Cf. <i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , xxvii, 1902, 150, 258.)
<u>L M</u>	Italian or Gaulish. 1st cent. A.D.
L M	Alexandria (Mus. No. 21314). In pl. pedis. (Cf. L·I·R·, &c., Oswald, <i>Index</i> , 165.)

SIGILLATA WARES IN THE NEAR EAST

CN·A·M (= CN. ATEI MAHETIS) Arretine. Augustan ; i.e. MAHES slave of ATEIVS. (Cf. Loeschcke, *Haltern*, 171 ; Dragendorff, *BZ.*, xcvi/vii, 48). Later, a freedman.

C·N·A·M Wide plate. Alexandria (Mus. No. 9118). In pl. pedis. (*Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 103, 32.)

CN·A·A Dish. Athens, Agora (P. 2514 = I. 631).

. ANHY
CMEM Alexandria. For this and similar forms *v. sub* C.MEMMI.

MALIVS Puteoli ? c. 50-20 B.C. (Cf. Loeschcke, *Haltern*, 177 ; Oxé, *Ath. Mitt.*, lii, 1927, 219-20.) Distinct from the later T·MALIVS FORTV·NATVS.

SEX
MAL Heavy, flat plate. Athens, Kerameikos. With SEXTVS.

? MAMA

. AMAE Alexandria (Mus. No. 9058). The same as *Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 105, 49. Cf. MAIHC (*supra*, p. 26 [23]).

MAMMO (-VS) Arretine. Early and pre-Augustan.

MAMMO
+++++
VIBIO Bowl. Athens, Agora (2232 — P. 528).

MARCVS S. Gaulish. Flavian.

RCI Form 18. Athens, Agora (4730 = P. 1514 = Z. 216). In pl. pedis.

ΜΑΡΚΟΣ

ΜΑΡΚΟΥ Antioch. Rectangular stamp with crescent ends.

MAP Dish. London, Leadenhall St. In London Museum (Cat. No. 29.
KOY 94. Cf. London Museum Catalogues, No. 3, 'London in Roman Times', Fig. 43, 4 and p. 126).

ΜΑΤΡΕΑ

MAT Alexandria (*Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 102, 9).

PEA

MAT Ephesus. (*Forschungen in Ephesos*, I, 168 seqq., 35, 36).

PEA

. . IPEA Alexandria (*Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 102, 10).

MATPECV 'Kleinasiatisch.' Late 2nd cent. B.C.

MAT Pedestal bowl with *black* glaze. Athens, Agora (3338 = P. 1128 =
PECY Δ. 464). (Cf. ΔΠΠΟΝ, No. 3, for black glaze.)

<u>MBR</u>	? 1st cent. A.D.
MBR	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19202). In pl. pedis.
<u>C·MEMMIVS</u>	Arretine. Augustan. (Cf. Loeschcke, <i>Haltern</i> , 177-8.)
INYM	Alexandria (Mus. No. 7206).
C·MEM	
AMHY	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9069; <i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 105, 48). With
C·MEM	MANHES (= MAHES, <i>q.v.</i>).
<u>MENEMAXOΣ</u>	'Kleinasiatisch.'
MENE	Dish. Pergamon. In tabula ansata. (Cf. Dragendorff, <i>Bz.</i> , xcvi/vii,
MAXO	46, n. 1.)
<u>MENOKPITHΣ</u>	'Kleinasiatisch.'
MENO	Pergamon (1902-1255). ? The same as <i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , xxvii, 1902,
KPITOY	149, 255.
<u>C·MERI</u>	? Arretine. 1st cent. A.D.
C·MER	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9106). In pl. pedis.
C·MER	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9084). In pl. pedis.
CME	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9091). In pl. pedis.
C·MER	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9173). In pl. pedis.
C·ME	Alexandria (Mus. No. 21316). In pl. pedis.
C·ME	Form 18. Athens, Kerameikos.
C·MERI	Alexandria (<i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 105, 44).
<u>P. MESSVS</u>	
PMESSI	Alexandria (Mus. No. 22946).
HELII	
P. MESSI	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19184).
HEI.....	
<u>MHTPOBIOΣ</u>	Group ii or iii?
MHTPO	Pergamon (<i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , xxvii, 1902, 149, 256).
BIOY	
<u>MINΔIC</u>	
MINΔIC	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9090). <i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 102, 11.
<u>MOΣXOΣ</u>	Group ii?
MOCXOY	Pedestal bowl. Pergamon. (Cf. <i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , xxvii, 1902, 150, 257.)
40	

SIGILLATA WARES IN THE NEAR EAST

<u>MVRTILVS</u>	Arretine. Early Augustan.
MVRTIL ^V L·TITI	Haltern, Type 7 <i>b</i> . Athens, Kerameikos. Cf. <i>sub</i> L·TITIVS.
<u>MYPΩN</u>	‘Kleinasiatisch.’
MYPΩ NOC	Antioch.
<u>NAEVIVS</u>	Puteoli. Augustan (Loeschcke, <i>Haltern</i> , 178).
PRIMVS NAEV	Dūrā, Palestine? P. A. M. 32.2497; <i>v. sub</i> PRIMVS.
NAEVI	Olbia (Knipowitsch, <i>Olbia</i> , 10, 5; Abb. 2, 5).
<u>NEIKOMAXOΣ</u>	‘Kleinasiatisch.’ ? 2nd cent. B.C.
NEIKO MAXOY	Bowl: <i>black</i> glaze internally, <i>red</i> externally. Athens, Agora (P. 5661 K. = 1158).
<u>NERIEMVS</u>	
NERIE MVS	Tarsus, 1935.
<u>NEROTH</u>	Arretine. Augustan. (Cf. C·TITIVS and A. SESTIVS.)
C·TITI NEROT	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19199).
NERO ^H SESTI	Athens Kerameikos.
<u>NIKIAΣ</u>	Italian? Employs bilingual stamps, the Greek forms for Eastern markets.
NICIAS	
NI ^Λ IAD	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9113 (368); <i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 102, 12).
NIC .	Zahn, <i>Priene</i> , 443.
NICI . .	Alexandria (<i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 105, 50).
<u>NIKO</u>	Italian. Employs Greek stamps for Eastern markets. Cf. Zahn, <i>Priene</i> , 443 for other examples.
NICO	
NI ^{CS}	Alexandria (Mus. No. 22961).
NI ^{ES}	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19125).
NIKO	Athens (Zahn, <i>Priene</i> , 443).
NIKO	‘Greece’ (Zahn, <i>ibid</i>).
G	

<u>ΝΙΚΩΝ</u>	
ΝΙΚΩΝ	Tarsus, 1935.
<u>ΝΙΛΟΣ</u>	'Kleinasiatisch'. 1st cent. A.D. ? Probably an Egyptian slave working in a factory in Asia Minor.
ΝΟΛΙΝ	Alexandria (<i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 102, 13).
<u>ΝΙΡΕΥΣ</u>	
ΝΙΡ	
ΕΩΕ	Alexandria (Mus. No. 7209).
<u>ΝΥΜ . .</u>	Arretine. Augustan.
ΙΙΟΔΙ	
ΝΥΜ	Small dish. Cf. <i>sub</i> EVHODVS.
<u>ΟΝΗΣΙΜΟΣ</u>	Arretine. Augustan. Slave of C. ANNIVS. Signed first in Greek, then in Latin. Used the rare form of signature ΕΡΟΙ (cf. Loeschcke, <i>Haltern</i> , 168).
ΟΝΕΣΙΜVS	
ΙΙΟ	Alexandria (<i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 102, 15).
ΟΝ	
ΗΕΜ .	Athens (Watzinger, <i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , xxvi, 1901, 58, 15b).
<u>? ΟΠΑΩΝΟΣ</u>	Group ii or iii. Augustan ?
ΟΠΡ . . Ι . .	
CHXA	Wide plate. Alexandria (Mus. No. 19236). With ΧΑΡΙC.
PI	
ΟΠΑΩΝΟ	
CHXA	Antioch. With ΧΑΡΙC.
PIC	
ΟΠΑ . . .	Cup. Antioch (3503 = P. 321). In pl. pedis.
<u>? ΟΤΤΑ</u>	
ΟΤΙΛ . . ?	Antioch.
<u>ΠΑΣΕΟΣ</u>	
ΠΑΣ	
ΕΟΥ	Priene (Zahn, <i>Priene</i> , 436, 143).
<u>M. PERENNIVS</u>	Arretine. Augustan. (Oswald and Pryce, 5-7.)
Μ·PERÇ	Tarsus, 1935. In pl. pedis.
ΜΕΡΕΝCRES	Athens, Kerameikos. Cf. <i>sub</i> C. CRESTVS.
. . ΡΕΝ .	Priene (Zahn, <i>Priene</i> , 438, 163).

SIGILLATA WARES IN THE NEAR EAST

Μ Ν	Small dish. Athens, Agora (6289 = P. 1907 = H. 266). In pl. pedis.
*Ι·Ρ	Carinate bowl. Athens, Agora (P. 3669 = K. 697). i.e. ? PERENNI/ TIGRANI.
<u>PLAVTINVS</u>	Lezoux. Hadrian.
PLAVT I·TIT!	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19203). With TITTIVS (of Lezoux).
<u>PLVSIVS</u>	? 'Kleinasiatisch'. 1st cent. B.C., cf. DEMETRIVS. A Greek slave writing his name in Latin. (Cf. Zahn, <i>Priene</i> , 445, for a discussion of his name and possible connexions.)
PLV SIV	Priene (Zahn, <i>Priene</i> , 431, 128.)
<u>ΠΟΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΣ</u> POSIDONIVS	? Group i. Augustan? Latin and Greek forms of name.
POSD	Wide plate. Alexandria (Mus. No. 7182 [7193]).
ΠΟΣΙΔ ΩΝΙΟΥ	Alexandria (Mus. No. 22949).
ΥΟΣΙΔ	Alexandria (Mus. No. 21315). In pl. pedis.
? ΠΟΔΥ	Bowl or cup. Antioch (5185 = P. 1019).
ΠΟCΙΔ ΩΝΙΟΥ	Small pedestal cup. Athens, Agora (P. 4829 = Ξ. 106).
ΠΟΣΙΔ ΩΝΙΟΥ	Priene (Zahn, <i>Priene</i> , 437).
ΠΟΣΙΔ ΩΝΙΟΥ	Rome (Zahn, <i>Priene</i> , 444).
	The last shows that he cultivated the Italian market. This may explain his use of the Latin form also for his name.
<u>ΠΡΑΥΛΟΣ</u>	? 'Kleinasiatisch'. 1st cent. B.C.? Or earlier.
ΠΡΑΥ ΛΟΥ	Pedestal bowl. Priene (Zahn, <i>Priene</i> , 436, 150).
<u>PRIAMVS</u>	La Graufesenque (S. Gaulish). Flavian.
PRIAMI ΣΕC ΤΙ	Large, heavy plate, heavy foot ring. Unique stamp with three arms: twice-stamped. el Iblakhiya (Palestine). P. A. M. P. 2367. With A. SESTVS.
<u>PRIMVS</u>	At first, Puteoli, Augustan. Later, S. Gaulish (La Graufesenque-Montans), Claudius-Vespasian. Cf. <i>supra</i> , p. 19 [16].
PRIMVS	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19179). In pl. pedis.

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PRIMI	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19176).
PRIMVS NAEV	Loeschcke, Type 8 A b. ? Dura, Palestine. P. A. M. 32·2497. With NAEVIVS. Puteoli.
PRM RVFI	Ritterling 5. ? Dūrā, Palestine. P. A. M. 34·19. With RVFVS. La Graufesenque-Montans.
<u>PRISCVS</u>	Gaulish. Hadrian-Antonine. Probably PRISCVS (i) of Lezoux (Oswald, <i>Index</i> , p. 251).
PRISCI	Form 18. Alexandria (Mus. No. 9128; <i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 105, 51).
<u>P. CLODIVS PROCVLVS</u>	Arretine. Claudian.
CLO . . P	Form 24/25. Athens, Kerameikos. In pl. pedis. (<i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , lii, 1927, 222, 14.)
CLO PRC	Athens (<i>CIL.</i> , III, 6546, 5 b; <i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , lii, 222, 14).
<u>ΠΥΡΑΜΟΣ</u>	
ΠΥΡΑΜΟΥ	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9060).
<u>? QVARTIO, -VS</u>	
LIV QARTIO	Alexandria (Mus. No. 22963). With LIVIVS, q.v.
<u>RASINIVS</u>	Arretine. Augustan (Loeschcke, <i>Haltarn</i> , 179 sq.).
RASÑ	Wide plate. Alexandria (Mus. No. 9124; <i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 105, 54).
RASINI	Form 18. Alexandria (Mus. No. 9297; <i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 105, 53). In tabula ansata.
RAJN	Cup. Athens, Agora (P. 3753 = K. 768).
N2AЯ	Dish. Athens, Kerameikos.
L·RASISI	Bowl. Athens, Agora (P. 5669 = K. 1213). In pl. pedis.
L·PA	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9171). In pl. pedis. (<i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 105, 52.)
RASINI	Bowl. Antioch (5592 = P. 1153). In pl. pedis.
<u>? R.X</u>	
R.X	Alexandria (Mus., unnumbered).
<u>? L. PEA</u>	
. . PEA	Alexandria (Mus. No. 9105).
L·PEA	Plate. Alexandria (Mus. No. 9272).

SIGILLATA WARES IN THE NEAR EAST

- ? REBVRRVVS (i) Montans (S. Gaulish). 1st cent. A.D.
 . . EBVR Alexandria (Mus. No. 7194). In pl. pedis.
- POYΦOΣ
 POYΦOΣ Naples (Zahn, *Priene*, 444).
- T. RVFRENIVS Arretine? Augustan (Dragendorff, *Bj.*, xcvi/vii, 44).
 R̄FR̄I Alexandria (Mus. No. 9278).
 Ā·R̄ Alexandria. With ATEIVS, *q.v.* (*Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 105, 57.)
 ΗΦΑ Alexandria (Mus. No. 9064).
- RVFVS S. Gaulish (La Graufesenque and Montans). Nero-Vespasian.
 PRM ? Dūrā, Palestine. P. A. M. 34.19. Cf. *sub* PRIMVS.
 RVFI
 R̄FI Alexandria, Kom-es-Shogafa (*Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 105, 55).
- M. SERVILIVS[RVFVS ? Italian. Tiberian.
 M. SER Form 27 or Haltern, Type 11. Athens, Kerameikos (*Ath. Mitt.*,
 FIGVLI lii, 1927, 221, 8; Abb. 3, 5).
- ? RV. VR ? 1st cent. A.D.
 RV=VR Dish. Athens, Agora (P. 3432 = OE. 80). In pl. pedis.
- SALVVS Arretine. Augustan.
 >>>>>>
 SALVI Athens, Kerameikos. With SEXTVS ANNIVS, *q.v.* (*Ath. Mitt.*, lii,
 SEXANN 220 and 221, Abb. 3, 3).
- SAMIA S. Gaul. Tiberius—Nero.
 S]AMIA Alexandria (Mus. No. 19201).
 L·TET . .
 L·TEII Alexandria (Mus. No. 22945) *v. sub* L. TETTVS.
 SAMIA
 L·TETI Dragendorff 15/17. Samaria. P. A. M. 33.3337.
 SAMIA
- CAPAΠIC An Egyptian slave, probably working in a factory in Asia Minor; cf.
 ΝΙΑΟC.
 CAPA Alexandria (Mus. No. 9098). (*Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 102, 16.)
 ΠIC
 CAPAΠIC Plate. Ephesus (*Forschungen in Ephesos*, I, 168 sqq., 45).

? SAVP

? SAVP Alexandria (Mus. No. 9119).

? L·SC

? Gaulish. Cf. L. S. G. (p. 35 [32]).

L·SC

Form 18/31. Alexandria (Mus. No. 9112).

SEMPRONIVS

? Arretine. Augustan. (Cf. Loeschcke, *Haltern*, 181.)

SMPRS

Alexandria. In pl. pedis.

C·SENTIVS

Arretine. Augustan. Had a branch in Asia Minor (Zahn, *Priene*, 445); his factory produced black and red sigillata, and his slaves had Greek names. Is found at Alexandria, in spite of *Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 107. (Cf. Loeschcke, *Haltern*, 182.)

C·SENTI

Alexandria (Mus. No. 22948).

C·SEN

Pedestal bowl. Pergamon.

C·SE

Tiny bowl. Athens, Kerameikos.

C·SEN

Priene (Zahn, *Priene*, 437, 153).

? M. SER

M·SER
IQVL I

Small bowl. Athens, Kerameikos.

SERENVVS

SERE
NI

Alexandria (Mus. No. 22954).

·SER

Form 33. Antioch (4629 = P. 802). Or SERRVS (SERVS) ?

? SERTORIVS

SERT

Alexandria (Mus. No. 7910 ?). In pl. pedis.

A. SESTIVS

Arretine. 1st cent. B.C. (cf. Loeschcke, *Haltern*, 182).

HELARI
A·SESTI

Alexandria (Mus. No. 22964; cf. Loeschcke, *Haltern*, Taf. XXIX, 208). With HILARVS.

NEROTH
SESTI

Athens, Kerameikos. With NEROTH.

HEROPH
SESTI

Athens, Kerameikos (*Ath. Mitt.*, lii, 1927, 220, 1; 221, Abb. 3, 4).
With HEROPHILVS.

A·SES
·M·D

Antioch (4836 = P. 881).

SIGILLATA WARES IN THE NEAR EAST

A. SESTVS

PRIAMI
ΣES
TI

Lezoux. Domitian. Probably earlier in S. Gaul.

el Iblakhiya, Palestine. Cf. *sub* PRIAMVS.

SEXTVS ANNIVS

Arretine. Augustan.

SEX·
ANNI

Alexandria (Mus. No. 19193).

SEX
ANN

Wide plate. Athens, Agora (P. 5575 = Ξ 489).

»»»»»»

SALVI
SEXANN

Athens, Kerameikos. Cf. SALVVS.

SEX·
ANNI

Small cup. Athens, Kerameikos.

SEX
ANNI

Samaria (1908). Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, *Samaria*, I, 304.

SEX
. NNI

Small conical cup. Antioch (4939 = P. 924).

SEXTVS

? Puteoli. 1st cent. B.C.

SEX
MAL

Heavy plate. Athens, Kerameikos. Cf. *sub* MALIVS.

ΣΠΟΡΟΣ

ΣΠΟΡΟΥ

Naples (Zahn, *Priene*, 444).

ΣΥΛΛΙΣ

ΣΥΛΛΙ
L·TIT

Arretine. Early Augustan.

Athens, Agora. Cf. *sub* L. TITIVS.

ΣΩΣΟ

ΣΩΣΟ

Alexandria (Mus. No. 9289). *Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 102, 17.

ΣΩΣΟΥ

Dish. Antioch (4940 = P. 925).

ΤΑΥΡΟΣ

ΤΑΥ
ΡΟΥ

? Group ii.

ΧΑ
PIC

Tarsus, 1935. With ΧΑΠΙC, *q.v.*

TELAMO

TELA Alexandria (*Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 106, 58).

L. TETTIVS (TETIVS) Montans and La Graufesenque. Claudius-Nero.

S]MIA Alexandria (Mus. No. 19201). With SAMIA.
L·TET . .

L·TEII SAMIA Alexandria (Mus. No. 22945). Twice stamped, not central. With SAMIA.

OF
L·TETTI Antioch.

L·TET Form 18. el Iblakhiya (Palestine). In pl. pedis. P. A. M. P. 2363.

L·TETI SAMIA Dragendorff 15/17. Samaria. P. A. M. 33.3337. With SAMIA.

THYRSVS Arretine. Augustan. (See further *sub* L. TITIVS.)

L TITI
...YRS] Wide plate. Athens, Kerameikos. With L. TITIVS, *q.v.*

L TITI
TYR! Alexandria (Mus. No. 9126). With L. TITIVS, *q.v.*

A. TITIVS (TITTIVS) Arretine. Early Augustan. Oldest of the TITII gens (cf. Loeschcke, *Haltern*, 184 and reff.).

A·TITI Antioch. ? Form 18.

C·TITIVS (TITTIVS) Arretine. Augustan.

C·TITI Alexandria (Mus. No. 19183).

{ C·TITI
NEROT Alexandria (Mus. No. 19199). With NEROTH, *q.v.*

L. TITIVS (TITTIVS) Arretine. Early Augustan (Loeschcke, *Haltern*, 183-4).

L TITI Alexandria (Mus. No. 9126). Kom-es-Shogafa (*Exp. v. Sieglin*, II, 3, 106, 59). With THYRSVS.

L·TI . . Alexandria (Mus. No. 19186). In pl. pedis.

? TITI Inverted stamp. With DOMESTICVS, *q.v.*

Q. TIT
0 Pedestal cup. Athens, Agora (P. 3628 = M. 253).

2WI Dish. Athens, Agora (9728 = P. 2272 = Θ. 1660). With SVAVIS.
L·TIT (Cf. Loeschcke, *Haltern*, 184 and Taf. XXIX, 235.) Graffito, ΕΠΙΚΛΗΤΟΣ below.

HILA Small bowl. Athens, Agora (1123 = 55115). With HILARVS.

SIGILLATA WARES IN THE NEAR EAST

IVDIIS L·TI·TI·	Dish. Antioch (4820 = P. 870). With ?IVDIIS.
MVRTILV L ^a TITI	Haltern, Type 7b. Athens, Kerameikos (<i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , lii, 1927, 221, 3, Abb. 3, 2).
LTITI ...YRS]	Wide plate. Athens, Kerameikos (<i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , lii, 1927, 221, 3). Unglazed beneath.
XL·TITI THYRSI	Plate. Antioch (5156 = P. 1004). Unglazed beneath.
<u>TITTIVS</u>	Lezoux. Domitian–Antonine.
PLAVT I·TIT	Alexandria (Mus. No. 19203). With PLAVTINVS (of Lezoux), <i>q.v.</i>
<u>TITOS</u>	
TITOY	Tarsus, 1935.
TITOY	Cup or dish. Antioch (5151 = P. 1001).
<u>ΤΡΟΦΙΜΟΣ</u>	(Cf. Dragendorff, <i>BJ.</i> , ci, 149; Zahn, <i>Priene</i> , 444).
ΤΡΟΦ ΙΜΟΥ	Patera. Memphis. Alexandria (Mus. No. 9136; <i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 103, 18; I, <i>Beiblatt VIII</i> , 3 and reff. <i>ad loc.</i>).
? VERINVS	
VERN	Alexandria (<i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 106, 61).
<u>L. VET</u>	
L·VET	Carinated bowl. Athens, Agora (P. 3431 = OE. 79). In pl. pedis.
<u>C. VIBIVS</u>	Arretine, of the VIBII gens. Pre- and early Augustan (Loeschcke, <i>Haltern</i> , 186). ? Later in S. Gaul (cf. Oswald, <i>Index</i> , 333).
VIBI	Dish. Athens, Agora (7245 = P. 2092 = H. 354).
C·VIBI	Small dish. Athens, Agora (P. 2454 = I. 626).
C·VIBI	? Form 18. Athens, Kerameikos.
VIBIE	Olbia (Knipowitsch, <i>Olbia</i> , 9, 3; 11, Abb. 2, 3); i.e. VIBIENI or VIBIENORVM; cf. next stamp.
MAMMO +++++ VIBIO	Bowl. Athens, Agora (2232–P. 528). With MAMMO(-VS), <i>q.v.</i>
? L. VIBIVS	(Cf. preceding.)
? WIB	Tiny dish. Athens, Agora (476 = 557).
L·WA . .	? Form 33. Athens, Agora (4496 = P. 1487 = H ¹ 27).
H	

?

V. LN Alexandria (Mus. No. 9116). In pl. pedis.

L. VMBRICIVS Arretine. Augustan (Loeschcke, *Haltern*, 185).

. . VMBRI Antioch (5533 = P. 1121).

C. VOLVSENVS Arretine? Augustan.

VOLV Pedestal bowl. Alexandria (Mus. No. 7183).

·AVCTVS Wide plate. From Memphis. Alexandria (Mus. No. 9137). *Exp.*
(·VOLVSENI v. *Sieglin*, II, 3, 106, 65.C·VOVS From Kom-es-Shogafa. Alexandria (Mus. No. 9078). *Exp.* v.
Sieglin, II, 3, 106, 63.? COSIVS and VRAPPVS La Graufesenque. Nero-Vespasian (Oswald, *Index*, 90).

(·VRA Dish. Athens, Agora (2512 = P. 644).

? ΦΧΙ

? ΦΧΙ Tarsus, 1935 (occurs twice).

ΧΑΡΗΣΙΟΣ

Group i?

ΧΑΡΗ
CIOYOlbia (Knipowitsch, *Olbia*, 14, c; Abb. 3, 6).ΧΑΡΙ
CIOYS. Russia (Knipowitsch, *Olbia*, 14, c; Loeschcke, *Ath. Mitt.*, xxxvii,
1912, 361).ΧΑΡΙCGroup ii (? and i). Augustan. (Cf. Zahn, *Priene*, 436, 148; *Forschungen in Ephesos*, I, 46-52; *Ephem. Arch.*, 1862, Π1 v. E¹ 23.)
Wide range of clay (Zahn, *Priene*. 444).ϠΛΧ
ϠΙ

Alexandria (Mus. No. 9114).

ΧΑΡΙC

Alexandria (Mus. No. 1016).

ΧΑΡΙC

Alexandria (Mus. No. 9108).

ΧΑΡΙC

Alexandria.

ΧΑΡΙC

Small cup. Alexandria (Mus. No. 19243).

°ΠΡ...Ι... }

CHXA
PI

Wide plate. Alexandria (Mus. No. 19236). With ΟΠΑΩΝΟC? q.v.

Χ Α
P I C

Alexandria (Mus. No. 22951).

50

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SIGILLATA WARES IN THE NEAR EAST

∩ΙϞΑΧ	Cup. Rihanié (N. Syria).
? ΧΑΡ ΙΤΕΓ	Small cup. Antioch (4035 = P. 567).
οΠΑΩΝΟ ΧΗΧΑ ΡΙC	} Wide dish. Antioch. With οΠΑΩΝΟC? <i>q.v.</i> (Cf. <i>supra</i>).
? ΧΑΡ ΤΕC	
? ΧΑΡ ΤΕΓ	Antioch (4062 = P. 573).
ΧΑΡC ΕΡΜ[ΗC]	Antioch.
ΧΑΡC ΕΡΜ[ΗC]	Antioch (3208 = P. 240). With ΕΡΜΗΣ, <i>q.v.</i>
ΑΧ ∩ΙϞ	Antioch.
. . . CΙ	Antioch.
ΧΑΡC	Antioch. In pl. pedis.
ΧΑ ΡΙC	Antioch (2662 = P. 227).
ΑΧ. ∩ΙϞ.	Bowl. Antioch (4536 = P. 750).
ΧΑΡC	Antioch. Rectangular stamp with crescent ends.
ΑΧ ∩ΙϞ	Antioch. In a 'cross' stamp.
ΧΑΡC	Plate. Antioch.
ΧΑΡC	Conical cup. Antioch.
Χ] Α Ρ	Antioch. In Greek cross.
Ι C	
Χ Α Ρ[Ι] C	Tarsus (1935-P. 88).
Ι Ρ C	Tarsus (1935-P. 8).
Α Χ	
Χ Α Ρ Ι C	Tarsus (1935-P. 7).
ΧΑΡ[ΙC]	Tarsus, 1935.
? ΧΑΡ ΙΤΕC	Tarsus, 1935.

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XAPIC	Form 33. Tarsus, 1935.
XA PIC	Small, rounded cup. Athens, Kerameikos.
XAPIC	Small cup. Athens, Kerameikos.
? . . . IC	Samaria (1908). Reisner, Fisher and Lyon, <i>Samaria</i> , I, 304.
XA PIC	Samaria. P. A. M. 33.3294.
PIC XA	Samaria. P. A. M. 33.3293. In cross stamp.
AX CIC	Samaria. P. A. M. 33.3306. In cross stamp.
XAP IC	Alexandria (<i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 103, 21).
XA PIC	Alexandria (<i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 103, 22).
XA PIC	Alexandria. Sammlung Herold (<i>Exp. v. Sieglin</i> , II, 3, 103, 23).
XAPIC	Priene (Zahn, <i>Priene</i> , 436, 148).
TAY POY XA PIC	Tarsus, 1935.
XA PIC	Dish. Antioch (4896 = P. 897).
X A I P Ç	Bowl or cup. Antioch (4659 = P. 820).
X A Ç I d	Antioch (5094 = P. 982).
K A I C	Antioch (4278 = P. 687).
XA PIC	Bowl or cup. Antioch (4976 = P. 946).
XAPIC	Conical cup. Antioch (5633 = P. 1190).
⌘APIC	Large plate, with high foot ring. Antioch (3679 = P. 383). In pl. pedis.
? X . . N . .	Antioch (4709 = P. 837).

SIGILLATA WARES IN THE NEAR EAST

XA PIC	Cup or dish. Antioch (4574 = P. 774).
.APIC.	Bowl. Samos (Technau, <i>loc. cit.</i> , 63, 1).
XA PIΣ	Samos (Technau, <i>loc. cit.</i> , 63, 3).
<u>? XAPINOS</u>	
XAPN	Tarsus, 1935.
<u>? XEIAOS</u>	
XEI ΛC . .	Tarsus, 1935.
<u>? XEPE</u>	
XEPE	Tarsus, 1935.
<u>ZOILVS</u>	Arretine. Augusto-Tiberian. A Greek freedman working for ATEIVS ; cf. EVHODVS, HILARVS, XANTHVS, CRESTVS, MAHES, &c. (Cf. Loeschcke, <i>Haltern</i> , 171 and 189; Oxé, <i>Arret. Reliefgef. vom Rhein</i> , 36.) The form ZOILVS is later than ZOELVS.
ZOII	Form 18. Alexandria. In pl. pedis.
ΣOILI	Form 18. Alexandria. (Mus. No. 22965). In pl. pedis.
ZOILI	Alexandria (Mus. No. 16590).
ZOIL	Alexandria (Mus. No. 10875).
⚡ZOILI⚡	Plate. Athens, Kerameikos.
<u>ΩΠΑΙΟΣ</u>	? Group ii or iii. (Zahn, <i>Priene</i> , 436 ; <i>ibid.</i> 445).
OPHOY	Olbia (Dragendorff, <i>BJ.</i> , xcvi/vii, 37).
OPH OY	Priene (Zahn, <i>Priene</i> , 436, 142, 145).
ΩPH OY	Athens (Watzinger, <i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , xxvi, 1901, 58, 15a).

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A ROCK-CUT TOMB-CHAMBER AT 'AIN YABRŪD

THE tomb was excavated in March 1935. It was intact and consisted of an atrium with three graves sunk in the floor of the chamber under arcosolia, and was approached by a vertical rectangular rock-cut shaft with two roughly cut steps at its north end. The entrance was blocked by a slab, and the floor of the chamber was reached by one step cut in the rock (Fig. 1).

Each grave contained more than one burial and grave (*a*) yielded six human

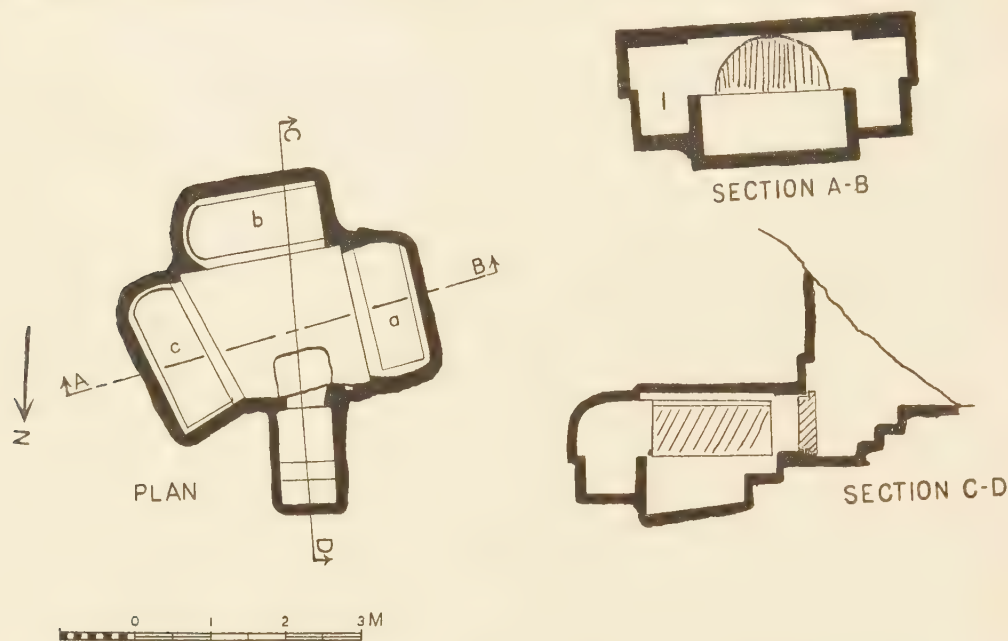


FIG. 1.

skulls. The skeletons were much disintegrated and the bodies seem to have been disposed without any regard to orientation.

Among the objects found was a number of coins, but they were illegible with the exception of one coin of Constantine I. From the type of the lamps found in our tomb we can date it to the fourth century A.D., like the similar tombs discovered at el Baṣṣa,¹ and Beit Fejjār.² The evidence from the only identifiable coin supports this date.

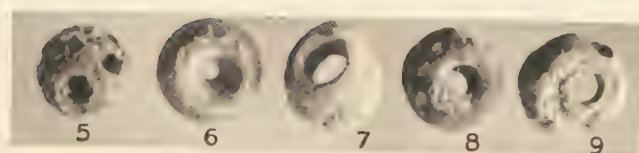
The following objects were found in the tomb-chamber:

Grave a. Glass bead (Pl. IV, No. 1), glass eye-bead (Pl. IV, No. 2).

Cylindrical onyx (?) (Pl. IV, No. 3).

¹ *QDAP*, Vol. III, No. 2, pp. 81 seqq. and Fig. 12.

² *QDAP*, Vol. IV, No. 4, p. 177 and Pl. LXXXVI.



TOMB-CHAMBER AT 'AIN YABRŪD



TOMB-CHAMBER AT 'AIN YABRŪD



TOMB-CHAMBER AT 'AIN YABRŪD



TOMB-CHAMBER AT 'AIN YABRŪD



TOMB-CHAMBER AT 'AIN YABRŪD

Pear-shaped crystal pendant (Pl. IV, No. 4).

Glass pot (Pl. V).

Double glass kuhl tube with a bronze kuhl (Pl. VI, No. 6).

Spatula (*ibid.*, No. 6 a) dipped into one of its tubes.

A glass bracelet (broken) (Pl. VI, No. 1).

Bronze bracelets of child and adult (Pl. VI, Nos. 2 and 3).

A bronze ear-ring (Pl. VI, No. 7).

A bronze ring (Pl. VI, No. 8).

Lamps (Pl. VII, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6).

Grave b. Glass eye-beads (Pl. IV, Nos. 5, 8, 9).

A carnelian bead (*ibid.*, No. 6).

Paste bead (*ibid.*, No. 7).

Lamps (Pl. VII, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 11, 12).

Jug (Pl. IV, No. 16).

Grave c. Glass bead (Pl. IV, No. 10), glazed paste bead (*ibid.*, No. 14), paste bead (*ibid.*, No. 15).

Glass eye-beads (*ibid.*, Nos. 11, 12, 13).

Lamp (Pl. VII, No. 10).

A coin of Constantine I.

Atrium. Lamps (Pl. VIII, Nos. 1-11).

Pots (Pl. IV, Nos. 17, 18, 19).

There were 55 lamps in all of which a selection of 23 is illustrated.

BYZANTINE REMAINS IN PALESTINE II

A small monastery and chapel outside the 'Third Wall'

IN the course of building operations near the corner of Cœur de Lion and St. Paul Street, Jerusalem, a mosaic pavement was discovered. The landlord Adel Bey Turjuman informed the Department of Antiquities of the discovery and kindly gave facilities for its excavation, which was carried out by this Department.

Excavation disclosed two phases of construction within the same period.

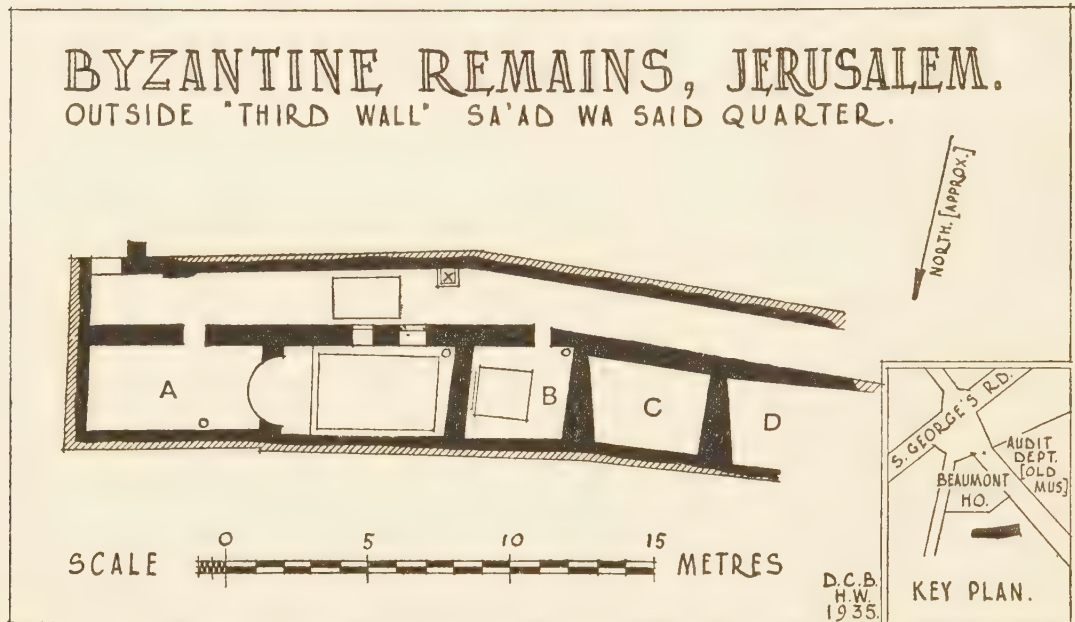


FIG. 1.

During the first phase a single room was constructed (A on accompanying plan, Fig. 1). During the second phase a small chapel was built west of Room A with the apse extending over the west portion of it, and a few other rooms (B, C, D) west of the chapel. A long corridor was also constructed south of the whole establishment (Pl. IX, 1).

Room A was originally 6.10 m. long and 3.05 m. wide. It was paved with white tesserae¹ placed diagonally, except near the edges where they were placed parallel to the walls, as is usual in mosaic pavements of that period. A sump² was left near the north wall to collect water after cleaning.

¹ There were 31 tesserae in an area 10×10 cm.

² This sump is almost always found in rooms paved with mosaic pavements.

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When the chapel was constructed, the west wall of the room was partly removed to make room for the apse, which was separated from the rest of the chapel by a raised step 20 cm. high. It was paved with tesserae¹ which consisted of—

- (a) A white surround decorated with indented squares, due to the diagonal arrangement of the mosaics, in red and black.
- (b) A border consisting of a guilloche pattern in black, red, blue and white tesserae, and decorated on the outside with rows of red triangles.
- (c) A field with a background in white tesserae sprinkled with red and black sprigs (Plate X, 1).

The mosaics² in the rest of the chapel consisted of—

- (a) A white surround decorated with alternate large and small indented squares in red and black.
- (b) A border consisting of a guilloche pattern in black, grey, and brown, enclosed within rows of black tesserae and red-and-black triangles.
- (c) A field with a white background with intersecting diagonal rows of sprigs in red and black which form squares. Within each square is a green leaf (see Pl. X, 2).

A sump, paved with tesserae, was left at the south-west corner. The chapel was entered from the long corridor on the south, and from Room B. A window was also found east of the door on the south.

Room B served as a sort of narthex west of the chapel. It communicated with the chapel by the door referred to above; and with the corridor, by a door in the south wall. It was paved all over with white tesserae,³ except for a rectangle 1.45 m. wide and 1.90 m. long in front of the door leading to the chapel. This was paved by intersecting diagonal rows of tesserae, forming indented squares, each enclosing a sprig in red and black. The whole was enclosed in a border of black and white (Pl. X, 3). A sump was left at the south-west corner, but not paved with tesserae as was usual; instead, a ribbed pottery bowl was placed in it (Pl. IX, 3).

Room C is not in the same axis as the other rooms. It was paved with concrete.

Room D was only partly excavated. It is in the same axis as Room C and was paved with white tesserae.⁴

The south wall of the corridor was mostly destroyed. It is approximately

¹ There were 56 tesserae in an area 10×10 cm.

² There were 60 tesserae in an area 10×10 cm.

³ There were 51 tesserae in an area 10×10 cm.

⁴ There were 26 tesserae in an area 10×10 cm.

BYZANTINE REMAINS OUTSIDE THE 'THIRD WALL'

parallel to Room A and the chapel, but turns at an angle south of Rooms B–D. A door was found at the south-east corner. The floor was paved with white tesserae,¹ interrupted in front of the south door of the chapel by a rectangle in red tesserae, which is subdivided into smaller rectangles in the same colour. A cistern with a square opening was found at x (see Fig. 1).

By analogy with mosaic pavements found elsewhere² the building may be dated to the eighth century, or the Iconoclastic period; hence the absence of animal or bird motifs in the pavement. Other Byzantine remains, with similar mosaic pavements, were found about 100 m. south of this construction,³ outside the so-called 'Third Wall'. This clearly indicates that a large inhabited quarter existed about the eighth century in this area, which up to 1917 was a cultivated field.

D. C. BARAMKI.

¹ There were 25 tesserae in an area 10×10 cm.

² Cf. Baramki, 'An Early Christian Basilica at 'Ein Hanniya', *QDAP*, Vol. III, p. 113 ff; Baramki and Avi-Yonah: 'An Early Christian Church at Khirbat 'Asīda', *QDAP*, Vol. III, pp. 17 ff.

³ Cf. Sukenik and Mayer, *The Third Wall*, p. 36, 38, 39 et seq. and Figs. 29–32.



1. GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING SOUTH



2. THRESHOLD OF DOOR LEADING FROM CORRIDOR TO CHAPEL



3. POT FOUND IN SUMP IN
S.W. CORNER OF ROOM B

BYZANTINE REMAINS OUTSIDE THE 'THIRD WALL', JERUSALEM



1. MOSAIC—APSE



2. PART OF MOSAIC OF CHAPEL



3. MOSAIC IN ROOM B

BYZANTINE REMAINS OUTSIDE THE 'THIRD WALL', JERUSALEM

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